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INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).

Fire Premiums	£615,000
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Accumulated Funds......... £3,581,000

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No. 7754—VOL. L. FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s. MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-MORROW (Saturday), and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution: TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (101st time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Night.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Three Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 (Last Night), THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES TO-MORROW, at 2 and 8.30, of DEARER THAN LIFE. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous inquiries, on MONDAY NEXT UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS will be performed for Three Nights only, instead of THE UPPER CRUST as previously announced.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.

LAST TWO NIGHTS. FINAL PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (631st time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 115th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, [illegible], H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Black, Athol-Forde, Stuart, Phillips, Gurney, Ross, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Denvil.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi, and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.

THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 172nd performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.

NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE CHRISTMAS BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, H. Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, M. Byron, V. Evelyn, H. Polak, Amelia Gruhn, M. Davis, I. Ellissen, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. TO-DAY at 2.30, "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, and old-fashioned Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER'S season will commence on SATURDAY, February 1st, with a Farcical Comedy in Three Acts, adapted from the French by Mr. HAMILTON AÏDÉ, entitled DR. BILL. Preceded by a One-Act Drama, by F. W. BROUGHTON, entitled FOOL'S MATE. Mr. Frederick Terry, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. G. Capel, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. R. V. Shone, and Mr. Chevalier; Miss Robins, Miss Carlotta Leclerq, Miss Marie Linden, Miss Mary Kingsley, Miss Gracie Murielle, Miss Laura Groves, Miss Edith Kenward, and Miss Fanny Brough. The new Act Drop and Scenery by Mr. J. HARKER. Musical Conductor, Mr. J. CROOK. Box-office now open daily 10.30 to 5, where seats may be secured, and at all libraries. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock. TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca" by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,855. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Pessene; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Arthur Corney, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord TENNYSON'S Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.

EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

SERVE THEM RIGHT.

WE are afraid that we shall astonish somewhat rudely many of our friends on both sides of the Irish Channel when we express our satisfaction with the action taken by the Irish Local Government Board in suspending the Cork Board of Guardians. But we shall be ourselves astonished if the leaders of the national cause do not at heart feel the sentiment which we unhesitatingly express. The immediate cause of the administrative measure which deprives the third city in Ireland of a representative Board for the transaction of the business connected with the relief of the poor, was the determination of the Nationalist majority to pass a resolution about the O'SHEA divorce case. Before Cork Guardians or any other representatives of the Irish people venture to rush in to express opinions on pending law cases, they would act more prudently if they took the advice of their leaders. Otherwise there is always a danger, first that the representative bodies in question may make fools of themselves, and, secondly, that they may compromise the cause which they wish to serve. Surely even the most ardent and unreflecting patriot must perceive that nothing has helped Captain O'SHEA more than the opportunity which the *Freeman's Journal* and other papers have given him of gaining an apparent advantage by their comments which led to the accusation of contempt of court.

Mr. MICHAEL AHERN, who moved the resolution about Mr. PARNELL which ultimately led to the dissolution of the Cork Board, said that every Irishman knew that Mr. PARNELL was not guilty, and it was because of this universal knowledge that he proposed the following resolution:—

> That we, the members of the Cork Board of Guardians, hereby record our complete confidence in CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, Esq., M.P., our entire disapprobation of the insidious, underhand, and unworthy attempt to traduce and defame our beloved leader by O'SHEA and his backers, mean Pigottist organs.

Now we are the last people in the world who can be accused either of lack of confidence in Mr. PARNELL, or of indifference to the specific offence with which he stands charged. But it argues a curious lack of knowledge of the frailties of our common human nature to assume so confidently that Mr. PARNELL could not possibly be guilty as to stop all poor law business on the Board of a great city for the purpose of affirming a proposition which is on the face of it absurd. For how can "every Irishman" know that Mr. PARNELL did not do this thing? However high we may place the Irish leader, no one has ventured to say that he occupied a pinnacle of moral elevation higher than that on which the Royal Psalmist stood on that fatal day when his eyes fell upon the wife of URIAH. On *a priori* grounds all the caucuses in the twelve tribes would have been much more justified in passing indignant resolutions against the prophet NATHAN if he had published his ingenious apologue of the little ewe lamb, than the Cork Board of Guardians was justified in suspending business and in bringing about its own dissolution in order to affirm that the Irish leader could not and did not do this thing.

There is another consideration, altogether apart from questions of administrative routine, to which we are glad to have an opportunity of calling attention. Those persons who, not content with joining in the sincere desire we all feel that Mr. PARNELL may triumphantly vindicate his reputation, must incontinently declare that Mr. PARNELL is manifestly, obviously, and certainly innocent, because if he were not, he were a traitor to the Irish cause, are acting not on the laws of evidence, but from the promptings of party or patriotic sentiment. But have they for a moment reflected that if—what every human being must admit not to be antecedently absolutely inconceivable—there should be any foundation for Captain O'SHEA'S accusation, they are by these resolutions driving Mr. PARNELL towards the precipice over which Sir CHARLES DILKE plunged to ruin irretrievable. Even if the worst were true, there is, of course, no analogy between the guilt imputed to the two men. Apart from the initial breach of the same commandment, the cases differ in every possible way, the case against Mr. PARNELL being entirely free from the special aggravations which banished Sir CHARLES DILKE from public life. But that is not the point. What we want to impress upon the minds of men like Mr. AHERN and his colleagues is that supposing there be—as we all hope there may not be—any foundation for the accusation against Mr. PARNELL, the effect of these resolutions of theirs must be to bar the way to the only gate by which their leader may escape. It is the gate which is familiar to all of us from the penitential Psalms—the gate of humiliation, of confession and of reparation. Had even Sir CHARLES DILKE taken that road, he would not at this moment be an outcast from public life. There is always room for forgiveness and for merciful oblivion of the past when sin is honestly confessed, and everything is done to make reparation for the wrong. And the friends and supporters of our public men cannot do them a worse turn than to accustom them to think that whenever they are accused of adultery they must deny it or disappear. If the adultery has been committed they may of course still have to disappear—that depends upon circumstances into which we need not enter here; but whether they disappear or survive, their first duty is to tell the truth, and the last thing to be done is to tempt them to commit perjury by assuming that there is no hope of salvation except in a lie.

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

V.—THE ROYAL NAVY.

IN dealing with the Royal Navy as a profession it has to be remembered from the outset that the principle of selection which is only now beginning to be applied to the army in a timid and tentative manner is applied to the navy from end to end. The drawbacks to the career are serious enough to make even its toughest devotees declare that no boy should enter it who has not a strongly marked vocation. Men whom selection has passed by will go farther still, and say that as a boy must make his decision for a naval career at an age when he cannot possibly know his own mind, or estimate the disadvantages, it is nothing short of cruelty to yield to his desire.

From the point of view of the parent and guardian it is distinctly easier and less expensive to put a boy into the navy than into the army, provided always that he can get within the selected circle and obtain what is first necessary—a nomination to be examined. This is not difficult. Nominations are, with a few rare exceptions, made by the First Lord. The principle of selection is enforced by the fact that they must be asked for; but when asked for they are usually, in the absence of grave reasons for refusal, to be obtained. They are made in a proportion of three times the number of candidates for the number of vacancies. The competition for naval cadetships is, therefore, even theoretically, much restricted as compared with the fierce open competition of the army. Practically, as will be seen, it is much more restricted, and the entering examination is often hardly competitive at all. The nominations are made half-yearly, and the examinations which follow upon them take place in London and Portsmouth, beginning on the second Tuesday in June and the last Tuesday in November. Appointments date from the 13th of July and 15th of January following, and in order to be eligible candidates must show certificates of birth, proving that by the later date they will be not less than thirteen and not more than fourteen and a half years of age. Those conditions having been fulfilled, the candidates will be subjected, as for the army, to a preliminary test examination and a final competition. It has been proved by experience that about two-thirds of the boys not infrequently drop out in the preliminary. When this is the case, there is, of course, no competition in the final examination, as a vacancy waits for every candidate. This is the first of the advantages which make it easier to put a boy into the navy than the army. In order to prepare the lad up to this point in his career, it is generally advisable to give him a year, and in some cases two years, with a naval crammer. This will cost from £100 to £150 a year; but it is to be remarked that it comes at an age when schoolboys are, in the ordinary course of education, costing about this sum. It cannot therefore be reckoned as the special expense of a naval career. The army brother, supposing there to be one, of the lad who goes up next June for naval examination will be costing as much, and will continue to cost it, up to the age of sixteen, when his special preparation for the army begins.

After passing his examination the naval cadet goes for two years to the *Britannia*, when, besides his first outfit and minor personal expenses, he will cost his parents £75 a year, which is paid to the Accountant-General of the Navy. The total cost during the two years in the *Britannia* is variously estimated at from £90 to £125 a year. These

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The season is just now at its height for Rugby club matches. To-morrow will see the return between Blackheath and Richmond, which is, as a rule, as attractive to the thoroughgoing Rugby spectator as any game that is ever played on a London ground. As Blackheath have in their last two matches got the better of Somersetshire and Cardiff, while Richmond were beaten by the Old Cheltonians last Saturday, it seems safe to prophesy that the Kentish club will manage on their own field to turn the tables on their rivals. The Richmond seem to have suffered to an exceptional degree from the epidemic, which for some weeks has thrown them out of practice, but it is notorious that they are usually capable of an effort for this annual game, and they may after all repeat the surprise of November last.

* * * * * *

Bradford, the crack Yorkshire club, had a narrow escape of defeat at the hands of the men of Runcorn on Saturday, being only saved by a dropped goal, which made the game a draw. A short time back they were beaten by Wakefield Trinity, and it seems, therefore, that they are not playing as well as before Christmas. On the other hand the exploit of Runcorn goes towards justifying the complaint of the Cheshire men that no place is found for them in the North fifteen.

* * * * * *

The South team for the return North and South match was chosen on Wednesday evening. It consists of the same men that beat the North at Manchester on December 21, with the exception that the Cambridge captain, P. H. Morrison, is restored to the place at three quarter-back for which he was originally selected, but which an accident prevented him from filling. It will be difficult for him to surpass the performance of his substitute, A. B. Whitehead, after his long absence from the field.

* * * * * *

From the results of the tour of the Halifax club in Scotland it may be inferred that England's prospects of winning the international game, if it is played this season, are very good. Though beaten by the Watsonian, the Halifax team lowered the colours of the strong West of Scotland team. The successes of Cambridge University beyond the border in December pointed to a similar conclusion.

* * * * * *

Some interesting matches were played in the first round of the Football Association Cup competition on Saturday, but the results in most cases were in accord with the anticipations of the prophets. The Southern clubs all suffered defeat, and the competition is now entirely confined to professional clubs. Wolverhampton Wanderers had the Old Carthusians opposed to them. The Old Boys had a weak forward team, and were without two of their best defensive players, so that their defeat by two goals to love was under the circumstances not surprising. The epidemic made sad gaps in the ranks of the Old Westminsters, who in their ordinary form should have defeated Stoke. They were not in their ordinary form, and therefore they were beaten by three goals to none. The Swifts had a good "paper" team at Sheffield, but the peculiarities of the Wednesday's ground and the bad weather quite disorganized them, and at its finish the Sheffielders were left victorious by the large score of six goals to one. Clapton made a poor fight with Small Heath, who beat them by three goals to one. The London cup-holders are evidently out of form just now.

* * * * *

Derby County has gone all to pieces, and Everton found no difficulty in piling up the big score of eleven goals against them. St. George's (Birmingham) and Notts County played the only drawn game of the round, for at the expiration of an extra half-hour each side claimed four goals. This tie is to be replayed next Saturday at Nottingham, while Accrington and West Bromwich Albion have also to meet again on the same day at Accrington. The West Bromwich team was beaten by the Accringtonians last week, but as they protested that the ground was unfit for football and the council endorsed their opinion, the result has been upset. Protests by Derby County and Sunderland against the grounds on which they played were dismissed. The last-named club played a very good game with the Blackburn Rovers, who only secured the victory after an extra half-hour's play.

* * * * *

The draw for the second round, which was made on Wednesday, kept the strongest clubs apart. Preston North End, Blackburn Rovers, and Wolverhampton Wanderers have each choice of ground, in addition to weak opponents, so that their entry into the third round is practically assured. Everton has to play at Stoke, where the home team will have little or no chance of defeating the Liverpudlians. Sheffield United, on their own ground, may make a good fight with the Bolton Wanderers, but the latter should easily win. The other Sheffield club—Wednesday—whose ground is of curious formation, will have the winners of Accrington or West Bromwich Albion as visitors, and I shall expect the home team to lose. Perhaps the best match of the lot will be between Aston Villa and Notts County (or St. George's). If it is against Notts it will be played on the Trent Bridge ground, when the county should win. Derby Midland will have to play at Liverpool or Sunderland, according to the result of the protest by Bootle against Sunderland Albion, and in either case can hardly expect to be victorious.

M. P.

two years bring the lad to an age which may vary from fifteen to sixteen and a half—that is, exactly the age at which his education for the army enters upon its expensive stage. He is now a midshipman. There will be an outfit (which costs £50) to provide him with when he joins his first seagoing ship, and his parents must guarantee him an allowance of £50 a year until he reaches the rank of a sub-lieutenant. This he may do at the age of nineteen, when, to follow the comparison which has been drawn, his brother of the army may be buying the uniform of his first regiment. That is to say, from the age of twelve to, say, twenty the sailor will have put his father to necessary expense, exclusive of outfits, of—

Crammer, 2 years, at £150	£300
Britannia, 2 years, at £100	200
Allowance as midshipman, 4 years, at £50	200
	£700

while the soldier was shown some time ago in our columns to cost between the ages of sixteen and twenty about £1,000. If to this we add the soldier's four years of schooling from twelve to sixteen, which can hardly be estimated at less than £100 a year, we get another £400 to be added to his total. Neither of these estimates can be taken as anything more than approximate. The difference between dull fellows and sharp fellows, frugal habits and extravagant, will make a large margin of difference. As they stand, however, the total cost to the parental pocket is £1,400 for the army and £700 for the navy—exactly double in the first case what it is in the second. Colonial and Service cadets have been left out of count in the naval estimate, as Queen's cadets were in the military. We are endeavouring only to arrive at an average cost under common circumstances.

In the next stage of a naval career the difference from a financial point of view is equally marked. The naval officer afloat can live on his pay. The amenities of the gun-room and ward-room are of a simple kind. Extra expenses are limited almost exclusively to wine, and even this, until the rank of captain is reached, is strictly limited in quantity. The senior officer of the ward-room is scarcely more free in this respect than a midshipman; and in the junior ranks there is little or none of the compulsory spending of the army. The following is a list of pay, tabulated, as nearly as it has been found possible to do it, from the Queen's Regulations. As promotion is made by selection, it is not possible to affix even an approximate age at which a man may hope to enjoy the rank and privileges enumerated. The allowances of the navy are so various, and depend so much on personal efficiency in passing examinations, and on selection for desired posts, that they approach the nature of special appointments in the army, and cannot generally be taken note of.

Rank.	Full Pay.	Allowances.	Total Pay.
Admiral of the Fleet	£2,190	Allowances for officers of any of these ranks are made only when employed. They may, under the headings of Table and Service Money, reach totals varying from £747 to £2,142, given in addition to full pay.	An Admiral commanding at a station such as Portsmouth may therefore draw pay amounting to over £4,000.
Admiral	1,825		
Vice Admiral	1,460		
Rear-Admiral	1,095		
Commodore of 1st Class	1,095		
Captain of 1st 50	602	The command pay of a Captain varies from £127 to £328	£729 to £930
" 2nd 50	501		£628 to £829
" remainder	410		£537 to £738
Commander	365	Command pay £68	£433
Lieutenants of ten years seniority	219	Many increase their pay by allowances for Gunnery, Navigation, &c., according to capacity and opportunity, but cannot count upon doing so.	
Lieutenants	182		
Sub-lieutenants	91		
Midshipmen	31		

This table looks well. The eye runs up to the thousands of the admirals; and a father whose sons are determined to live or die in the defence of their country may make a favourable mental comparison of these figures with the £500 or £800 of the generals of the army. It seems at first sight that his naval son will cost him half as much to start, and have the prospect of earning twice as much as his military son. But he should pause. There are two points of serious consideration. One is half-pay, and the other selection. How many naval cadets reach the rank of admiral? how many of the total number of officers in the navy are drawing full pay?—are questions which he would do well to ask.

Before answering them it should also be pointed out that apart from the question of income the daily conditions of a sailor's life are far from sharing the comparative luxury of the soldier's. Instead of quarters which as he rises in rank are apportioned with a view to the suitable accommodation of wife and children, he has in early days a hammock, later on the dignity of one cabin; the only horse he rides is the wave; he sleeps hard, eats hard, and none but his calumniators can say drinks hard, for even that possibility, as has been shown, is curtailed. He can know no family life, he can enjoy no home. Gun-room and ward-room, the deck and the bridge, are the varieties of his daily round. Of the foreign countries which he visits he sees only the harbour fringe. His social position is as well defined and as desirable as the soldier's; otherwise, when he despises his friend the leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog it must be confessed that he does so from a high vantage-ground of personal hardship and abnegation of domestic joys.

(*To be continued.*)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ETERNITY OF PUNISHMENT.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your reference to the famous epitaph suggested for Lord Westbury after his judgment in the "Essays and Reviews" case affords the opportunity of correcting a mistake in the lately published "Life of Lord Westbury." The *jeu d'esprit* is there attributed to the late Sir Philip Rose. As a matter of fact the author of the epitaph was Mr. E. H. Pember, Q.C., the well-known leader of the Parliamentary bar. A more brilliant *mot* was perhaps never published. Within twenty-four hours after its appearance in the *Spectator* every one at the clubs was saying, "Have you seen Pam's latest?"

The passage to which you referred runs thus:—"Towards the close of his earthly career, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he dismissed hell with costs, and took away from orthodox members of the Church of England their last hope of everlasting damnation."—Your obedient servant,

A BARRISTER.

Lincoln's-inn.

THE "REVENGE" AT QUEENSTOWN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The correspondent who writes to you concerning the guardship at Queenstown has let his enthusiasm run away with him. The ship which he calls "the old *Revenge*," dates only from 1859, and is therefore but eleven years older than the *Triumph*, which is to take her place. The *Revenge*, as your correspondent rightly says, "is to replace the *Cumberland* in the Clyde," but his remark that "our future Nelsons are to learn their trade on a ship that Nelson himself might have commanded is more than a trifle misleading. Firstly, our future Nelsons—that is, our future naval commanders—are not being educated in the Clyde. Secondly, it is not a fact that Nelson might have commanded the *Revenge*. The *Revenge* is a steam line of battle ship, and her engines are to this day on board her. When Nelson died there were no steam vessels in the navy, nor was there any ship in existence of anything approaching to the *Revenge's* tonnage.—I remain, your obedient servant,

W. L. C.

Surbiton, Jan. 20.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Forwood, of course, is an official optimist, but even after making allowances for the exigences of his position, his speech at Blackpool last night is good, comfortable reading. Here is the gist of it:—

Ships completed.	1886—91.	1882—4.	Total.
Ironclads	21	10	31
Protected cruisers	21	42	63
Other ships	56	18	74
	98	70	168

The Americans proposed to build before 1903 35 battle-ships, 10 armoured rams, 24 belted cruisers, and 23 other vessels. They are to cost £53,700,000. If built in England at present prices they would not cost £30,000,000. But it is a far cry to 1903, and who knows but that before then both English and American navies may be sailing under a common flag?

The Irish have raised £33,000 in the last two months for the Tenants' Defence Fund. That is the sufficient answer to those who are now telling us for the hundredth time that the sponge is squeezed dry, and that the Irish national movement is about to collapse for want of funds. No doubt they will say that this is the last, positively the last, penny that can be subscribed. We think we have heard that before. Those who assert it would resolutely have denied, before the Tenants' Defence Fund was started, that it would draw £10,000, let alone £33,000.

The committal of Mr. Newton to take his trial on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice will be a powerful reinforcement to the case which Mr. Labouchere intends to bring against the Government in connection with the Cleveland-street business. Nominally, Mr. Newton will be on his trial. Really it will be Ministers who will stand in the dock. This is what Mr. Gill hinted yesterday in Mr. Newton's defence, in the course of observations with which Mr. Vaughan, the magistrate, expressed his general concurrence. Ministers will therefore be on trial in February simultaneously in Parliament and at the Old Bailey; and Mr. Parke—if he is still alive—will hear a good deal that will throw further light on the genesis of the rumours to which he too rashly gave expression in print.

There is a useful letter by Mr. Arnold Forster in the *Times* this morning on the Imperial Penny Post. Here are the figures showing the growth of over-sea postage in the case of New South Wales during ten years:—

	1876.	1887.
Letters	1,850,000	5,624,000
Newspapers	1,508,000	4,744,000
Book-packets	109,500	900,000

This "astonishing increase in the face of the crushing postal charges now levied" is one factor amongst many omitted in the pessimist calculations of Mr. Raikes. But Post-office officials are always men of little faith or foresight.

Of all the extraordinary arguments by which the advocates of the Portuguese case in this country delude themselves, the most extraordinary, perhaps, is that which bases itself on the Berlin Convention. The words of the 12th Article are as follows:—

> In case a serious disagreement originating on the subject of or in the limits of the territories mentioned in Article I., and placed under the Free Trade system, shall arise between any signatory Powers of the present act, or the Powers which may become parties to it, these Powers bind themselves *before appealing to arms* to have recourse to mediation of one or more of the friendly Powers. In a similar case the same Powers reserve to themselves the option of having recourse to arbitration.

The English policy in the district is described by a French critic and eye-witness as being "essentially pacific." The natives, hesitating between protectors who would not fight for them and an advancing force, took the right of defence into their own hands, and were in consequence "mown down by the Portuguese machine-guns like corn before a scythe." After the action the Portuguese force, which consisted, according to the estimate of its own commander, of 5,000 men, proceeded to occupy the territory about which the disagreement had arisen, and to build fortifications upon it. This proceeding on the part of Portugal obviously debars her from appealing to the convention under which she now desires to shelter herself. The wording is that the signatory Powers bind themselves to have recourse to mediation, not after, but before, appealing to arms.

There is another article of the same General Act which Portugal and her advocates have also apparently forgotten. Article II declares that "All flags without distinction of nationality shall have free access to the coast line of the territories above enumerated, and to the rivers there running into the sea." The Shiré lies within the free trade zone, but after the fighting Captain Trivier, the same French traveller who criticises the "essentially pacific" attitude of the English of the district, was on the African Lakes Company's steamer the *Lady Nyassa* when "she was boarded by a Portuguese officer, who courteously but firmly intimated that none but the Portuguese flag could be allowed on the Shiré. The English attempted to expostulate, but in vain. The British lion had to submit, and the British flag was hauled down." We quote Captain Trivier because his testimony has the value that it is given almost unconsciously. There can be no question of diplomatic representation. We have no desire whatever to force or bully, but it is Portugal and not England which has put itself out of court in the matter of mediation. If the little Power had wished to profit by the treaty right of mediation she should not have sent an expedition of 5,000 men into the disputed territory, nor have ordered up further reinforcements from Goa.

The great jewellers of Paris have just been the dupes of a singular fraud practised upon them with extraordinary success. The swindle has been accomplished in the simplest way, and all it needed for its execution was address, audacity, and a little capital. The combination is not rare, and yet the thieves have at once been set down as Englishmen. French jewellers dress their windows with consummate taste, exhibiting, as a rule, only a small portion of their stock, but of the highest quality and value. The swindlers had amongst them a working goldsmith, whose aid they called in. He studied in the windows the patterns of pieces selected to be stolen. They were chiefly rings and earrings and brooches, where the setting was very plain, and the great value lay in the stones. Duplicates of these were prepared, the setting of real gold, and the stones of the very best imitation. Furnished with these the swindler entered the shop, made a purchase or two, and inspected the costly jewels, but rejected them as too dear. It was not till some time afterwards that the diamond dealer found that he had been left with beautiful paste in first-rate setting. And the same trick had been practised on the same day upon a number of his brethren. If the thieves come again, they'll get paste instead of stones. The jewellers have now had duplicates made of all their best stock, and the window exhibits are all imitations.

What is the meaning of this hubbub which the Regents are making about Queen Nathalie? The Royal mother has only been allowed to see her little son four times since she arrived at Belgrade. She complained of this the other day, not unnaturally, and now the Servian Government is said to be considering whether they cannot expel her Majesty. On the whole they had better not. She is the mother of their King, she is a Russian by birth, but she is a Servian by adoption. What is really wanted is that ex-King Milan should go into a Trappist monastery.

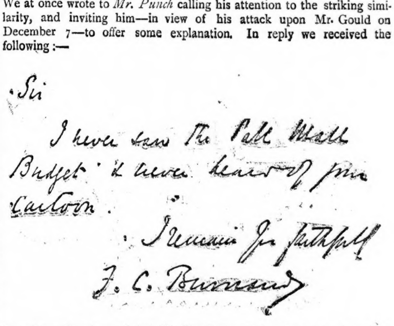
We are glad to see that the London School Board yesterday, by a majority of 23 to 6, carried Mrs. Besant's resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Helby. Mrs. Besant, whose action on this occasion as spokesman, or rather spokeswoman, of the Board is a significant illustration of the position which she has gained in a very short time, notwithstanding all personal and political prejudice, put the case very sensibly when she said that the practical result of the verdict of the jury was that in future the supervision of contractors must be carried on in secrecy on penalty of endless libel suits. Publicity is the sole security for the honest conduct of public business by public boards. If it is withheld, corruption sets in and jobs flourish. If the jobbing contractor is not to be the supreme boss, we must amend our libel law or get a little common sense into the heads of judges and juries who try libel suits.

It is a significant sign of the way in which the public conscience has been recently stirred on the question of better conditions for working people that the directors of our great employing monopolies are feeling the need of defending and excusing their position on the matter. Whereas it has hitherto been the custom of such directors at half-yearly meetings or in reports to ignore the labour question altogether, there is now scarcely one such meeting or report but is seized upon by the directors as an opportunity for righting themselves, as far as facts allow them, with public opinion on the question. At the shareholders' meeting of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway this week the chairman announced that the average wage paid to their employés was 23*s.* 1*d.*; but of course an average implies that a good number of men must be below it, and it is not much consolation to a porter at 16*s.* a week—a frequent wage on this line—to tell him that if you lump his wages with those of first-class engine men at 48*s.* and with numerous other grades, the average will be 23*s.* 1*d.* Injustice does not lie in averages like this, but in the minimum; and it is over the minimum payments and not the average that the issue rests between directors and the public conscience. As the strength of a chain is in its weakest link, so the justification of great employing companies must be in the fairness of their lowest wage, of which a mere average tells nothing.

"*MR. PUNCH'S*" *PECCADILLOES.*

WE were too sanguine yesterday in expressing our conviction that Mr. Burnand would apologize. In private life Mr. Burnand is of course, as we said, "a gentleman and a good fellow." In public, as *Mr. Punch*, he is—well, what the following short recital will show. On December 7 *Punch* made a charge of plagiarism against Mr. Gould, insinuating that in a *Pall Mall Budget* cartoon published on Thursday morning he had "cribbed" from a *Punch* cartoon published on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gould at once denied the charge, and demonstrated that it involved a physical impossibility—a fact, by the way, of which the writer of the paragraph in *Punch* and its editor ought, as practical journalists, to have known at the time. Convicted of making a charge against a fellow journalist as false as it was ungenerous, *Mr. Punch* offered no apology. Of the rules which prevail in Punchland, we have no knowledge. Of the rules which prevail amongst private gentlemen *Mr. Punch's* failure to apologize was a flagrant breach.

So much for Act I. Now for Act II. On Thursday, January 16, we published in the *Pall Mall Budget* a cartoon by Mr. Gould representing "The Oof Bird Brooding." Six days later *Punch* followed with a cartoon embodying exactly the same idea and working it out in the same way. We at once wrote to *Mr. Punch* calling his attention to the striking similarity, and inviting him—in view of his attack upon Mr. Gould on December 7—to offer some explanation. In reply we received the following:—



Sir

I never saw the Pall Mall Budget & never heard of the Cartoon.

I remain yrs faithfully

F. C. Burnand

In writing this piece of Act II., Mr. Burnand has done what is curious in so experienced a dramatist—namely, entirely contradicted his own Act I. Perhaps, however, that is a piece of Burnandesque wit. But it is strange that he should not have seen that it was also, under all the circumstances of the case, a piece of egregiously bad manners.

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

We have received the following additional subscriptions, bringing up the total amount which we have in hand to £118 16*s.* 6*d.* This sum will now be banked until we can communicate with Sister Rose Gertrude, and learn her wishes:—

C. G.	£50	0	0
R. M., St. Helier's, Jersey, 22nd January, 1890	5	0	0

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WARREN HASTINGS.*

SIR ALFRED LYALL has the great disadvantage of following Macaulay in one of his most brilliant essays. Under the circumstances a prudent man would have endeavoured to avoid writing an essay, and devoted himself to telling his story as pointedly, as concisely, and as clearly as possible. Sir A. Lyall has not only endeavoured to write an essay—the characteristic defect of which style of composition is the tendency to write about the subject instead of writing of it—but he has bad the imprudence in doing so to challenge Macaulay in set terms. There are fewer facts about Hastings in Sir A. Lyall's 236 pages than there are in Macaulay's 100 pages (in Lady Trevelyan's edition). The reader gets a far more detailed, as well as a far clearer, picture of Hastings's career, conduct, and character from Macaulay's essay than he gets from Sir A. Lyall's life. Indeed, Sir A. Lyall's book is, in its main incidents, almost unintelligible. The most intelligent schoolboy after rising from Lyall would be unable to give a coherent account of the points at issue as to the Rohilla war case, the Nuncomar execution case, the Begums of Oude plunder case, the Rajah of Benares fine case; whereas, after reading Macaulay, he would almost be able to argue them at the bar. The only matter in which Sir A. Lyall is fuller of fact than Macaulay is the conduct of the impeachment. But after the chief speeches of the managers—Burke, Sheridan, and Fox—the main interest of the impeachment lies in its demonstration of the incapacity of the House of Lords to properly or even decently fulfil its duties as the High Court of Parliament, and naturally therefore had but little to do with Hastings himself, except as the silent subject of anatomy. The scandal of the Hastings impeachment, which dragged its slow length along during seven years, and cost him, it was alleged, £100,000, has been commonly imputed to the managers (the Commons) and the Whig party. Sir A. Lyall clearly shows that it was due to the Lords' neglect of duty. The whole case only occupied 148 days, and in court only 118 days; or nearly one-third less than the time occupied in the impeachment of the whole Irish nation before the Special Commission. Even in the first year, 1788, the Lords only sat thirty-five days; in 1789 seventeen days, in 1791 only five days, and even then, according to Hastings, they sat at two and rose soon after five o'clock. In fact they conducted their judicial business then with the same disregard of the public which they show in their political business now.

But Sir Alfred Lyall has done worse than tell his story badly himself: he has ventured to attack Macaulay's telling of it. Apropos of the Rohilla war, in which Hastings, merely to raise money, let out an English brigade to exterminate an Afghan-Hindoo people with whom we had no quarrel, but the contrary, Sir A. Lyall says: "Macaulay's splendid and glittering phrases have thrown a false air of romance over the real origin and character of the Rohilla chiefships, which merely represented the fortuitous partition of an Imperial province among military adventurers." Will the reader be surprised to hear that this account of the Rohilla confederacy is just what Macaulay's splendid and glittering phrases convey? Hear him: "The people of Central Asia had always been to the inhabitants of India what the warriors of the German forests were to the subjects of the decaying monarchy of Rome. . . . The Emperors of Hindostan themselves came from the other side of the great mountain ridge; and it had always been their practice to recruit" thence. "Among the military adventurers who were allured to the Mogul standards from the neighbourhood of Cabul and Candahar, were conspicuous several gallant bands, known by the name of Rohillas. Their services had been rewarded with large tracts of land, fiefs of the spear." "In the general confusion . . . the warlike colony became virtually independent." Speaking of the Vizier of Oude, to whom Hastings sold his English brigade to attack the Rohillas, he says (and Sir A. Lyall agrees) "The Rohillas held their country by exactly the same title by which he held his, and had governed their country far better than his had ever been governed." Why, in the face of this, does Sir A. Lyall (who here as elsewhere, unconsciously, no doubt, uses Macaulay's very words) attack Macaulay for throwing "a false air" over the origin of the Rohillas? *Crimine ab uno disce omnes.* This one typical sample of the many efforts of the ex-proprætor to apologize for the proconsul and attack the Cicero and the Tacitus of India—for he attacks Burke as well as Macaulay—may serve for all. Occasionally, too, there is almost a *suppressio veri.* From his pages we should never get the insight into Hastings's character that is gained when we are told of the discreditable relations between Hastings, Imhoff, and the wife of Imhoff, who afterwards became the wife of Hastings; how the eunuchs of the Begums of Oude were not merely put in irons, but allowed to be tortured, while in English hands, by the Vizier of Oude, and that the Begums themselves were starved into submission; or of the fact that for some time Hastings kept the bribe of £20,000 given by the Rajah of Benares before finally paying it over; and of the strong suspicion that Mrs. Hastings at least took bribes if her husband did not.

The true view of Hastings we may conclude to be this, that he was a person determined to make his fortune, determined to keep his power, but at the same time firmly convinced that his fortune and power were bound up with the cause of the English in India, to which he was patriotically devoted; that he held the "damned nigger" theory in all its force, and was not so much *bonâ-fide* convinced that the laws of morality and honesty ought not to be applied in dealing with natives of India, as oblivious of the fact that any one could ever suppose that they were applicable. Hence his "statesmanship" in India was a policy of plunder; hence his policy at home was foolishness, because he was ignorant of, or had forgotten, the force of public morality in English politics.

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* "Warren Hastings." By Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B. (Macmillan and Co.) "English Men of Action."

"REDEEMED IN BLOOD."

"Redeemed in Blood." By Lady Florence Dixie. 3 vols. (Henry and Co.) We find it difficult to speak with common patience of the farrago of nonsense which Lady Florence Dixie has given to the world under the title "Redeemed in Blood." It is not her first venture in fiction, even in the ordinary three-volume novel form; but its crudity of design and badness of execution make it a work of which any novice might be ashamed. The scene is at first laid in Scotland, where we are introduced to "the Prince," "the Duchess of Mannerton and Lord Devondale," Captain "Ray Middlestream," and other celebrities of everyday life; but soon the story becomes too wildly eccentric for such surroundings, and we are transported to Patagonia. Here the characters act a blood-curdling tragedy, in which the thirteen-year-old heroine, Lady Mawa Down, takes all the principal parts. She has no time to spare for the schoolroom, and consequently her grammar is (as Mark Twain, we believe, somewhere says of that affected by cats) "simply sickening." "I promise for him and I," she says, at one of the most tragic moments of her life—a moment when one of her lovers has just been shot and hurled backwards o'er a beetling cliff, by the wife of the man to whom she herself has "given her pure young heart." The said wife is the villain of the piece; she usually dresses in man's clothes, and is a person of great fertility of resource in the way of pistols and knuckle-dusters. But her existence does not seem much to affect her husband's proceedings, except when she pursues him about Patagonia, armed with a trumped-up charge of murder against him. As soon as this is disposed of, he at once marries Mawa, to whom he has been making violent love all through the book; but whether, by so doing, he adds bigamy to his other eccentricities does not clearly appear, as the dates at the end of Vol. III. become rather mixed.

CADBURY COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE THREATENED PORTUGUESE BOYCOTT.

THE Portuguese press and the Lisbon mob have worked themselves into an unconscionable fury, but there is too good reason to believe that their best and worst passions are being played upon for political purposes. England is not at all likely to be alarmed at the threatened boycott of her goods; and to show its hollowness it is enough to say that some of those who are calling out the loudest are deeply interested in English trade and English houses. Besides which, the Portuguese who are clamouring in this way forget that we are much better customers to them than they are to us. If we leave out the trade with Portuguese possessions in Africa, we took in 1888 27 per cent. more Portuguese merchandise than Portugal received of British. They have no better customers anywhere for their wine and their fruit. The figures are not complete yet for 1889, but their relative proportions are not likely to be much changed, with the exception of the African trade, which has received a great impetus of late. Compared with our total export trade of 250 millions in round numbers, the 2½ millions sent to Portugal is but a fleabite. The following are the figures for 1888, the imports being Portuguese goods and the exports British:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Portugal	£3,097,968	£2,207,340
" Azores	71,404	65,998
" Madeira	75,338	92,820
Total	3,244,710	2,366,158
Portuguese Africa, west coast	93,784	273,399
" " east coast	39,732	92,474
Total	£3,378,226	£2,732,031

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ENTRANCE FEE.

The increase of the Stock Exchange entrance fee from 300 to 500 guineas is not likely seriously to check the rush of applicants for admission, and it is probable that other measures will have to be taken to keep the numbers within bounds. At present there are over three thousand members. One suggestion which has been much debated is that members should acquire as a qualification a share in the Stock Exchange. These shares are dealt in at a very high premium, the income of the Exchange being very large. This would be akin to the Wall-street plan of an intending member buying a seat in the House, which has become a very valuable bit of property.

THE BRAZILIAN RUBBER MONOPOLY.

Rubber merchants in the City do not credit the report, which came viâ Providence and New York, that the concession recently obtained from the Provisional Government by the Companhia Mercantil de Para, permitting it to levy a duty of twenty reis per pound upon the entire export of Para india-rubber, has been cancelled. Telegrams received yesterday make no mention of the matter, and the presumption clearly is that the concession still stands. The petition to Lord Salisbury asking him to instruct her Majesty's Minister at Brazil to take such steps as may be possible to secure the withdrawal of the concession has been signed by a large number of merchants and manufacturers engaged in the rubber trade and Brazilian commerce generally. Meanwhile the rubber merchants are showing the Brazilians that the concession can work in two ways, as they are insisting upon the sellers giving a rebate to the extent of the tax.

The Ladies' Corner.

"MUD AND PETTICOATS."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SHAPELY SKIRT ASSOCIATION.

THE ideal of Mrs. Stopes is being slowly realized, and the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on sensible skirts has set dressmakers thinking. Women are getting rather tired of wearing dresses that the rational dressers complain either gather the mud and the microbes of the pavement or else necessitate the wearer carrying several pounds of material by holding her dress up to avoid the London mud. But you can't avoid it with a dress of the ordinary length. Slowly but surely it begins to cake on the edge of the skirt, bespatters the boots, soils the stockings, and renders a woman an object of misery, a martyr to an inch too much of material. For some time the Patent Shapely Skirt Association, of 53, Cromwell-road, has been trying to get women to buy a sensible skirt. The feature of it is this—that it is without a foundation, is made within three or four inches of the ground, and is a dress that will not go mud-gathering, without being ugly. In fact, it is a very pretty dress. Mdme. Goldschmidt, the founder of the Patent Shapely Skirt Association, explained the principles upon which she worked (writes a representative) when I paid her a visit the other day. Her establishment is a very large one, and she told me that at the present moment she had twenty dresses to complete a trousseau.

"But here is the shapely skirt," she said, and she brought out a smart, neatly-made walking dress of blue serge. "This is made for walking in the country, and stands four inches off the ground. A dress for walking in London would be made an inch longer. As a matter of fact they are usually made to the top edge of a low shoe. Homespuns and tweeds are considered a little smarter than blue serge, and the former materials are usually ordered by country wearers. The skirt is either kilted or plain. A little outdoor jacket usually accompanies the dress, and worn open in front it displays a waistcoat either of check, suède, or white material. In fact, the costume can be varied by as many costumes as the wearer likes."

"Do you find a heavy demand for the dress?"—"Well, we hope for more appreciation when it is better known. Several descriptions of jackets may be worn with it. Here is one, you see, with a Norfolk jacket. We have made a dress of this pattern for Fraulein Nödel, the German companion to the Prince of Wales's daughters. Lady Carew (the Carews of Devonshire) also wears the dress, and we make it for Lady Harburton: She is a little difficult to fit, however, as she doesn't wear corsets. For some women we make cloth knickerbockers, the same shade as the dress, and then underskirts are dispensed with. Then spats can be worn in London and gaiters in the country." "I think," added Mdme. Goldschmidt, "that the writer of the article in the *Pall Mall* rather exaggerated the advantages of short skirts. It is not necessary for a woman to wear a skirt up to her knees in order to keep it out of the mud. A dress only needs to be three or four inches off the ground to keep perfectly clean."

"But don't women object to even four inches off their skirts? It reduces their height."—"Yes; they do complain of a dress when it makes them look short. There is no overlooking the fact that they do. But at the same time they appreciate the advantages of always being clean and smartly dressed, instead of being untidy and mud-spattered."

"Wouldn't it be possible to invent something that would shorten a dress temporarily?"—"Well," answered Madame, "we have been putting tapes into the skirts of some dresses, so that a woman could draw up the back of a dress several inches from the ground. But this gave an ungraceful lop-sided appearance to the wearer, as the dress was longer in front than at the back, and a woman would have to take off her bodice when she got indoors to let down the back again. The tapes were of no use if rain came on suddenly, because she couldn't get at them. There is nothing made in the nature of a dress looper. Years ago clasps to catch up the back or side of a dress were used. They were fastened by a cord to the waist, and were very ugly, so they didn't prosper. There is no way, either, of carrying a dress with ease. To hold it up behind is hard. The best way, if it must carried, is to bring it in a bunch to the side. Dresses are more difficult to carry than they were, because when steels were fashionable a woman had something to hold her skirt up by. Even if you wanted to hold up one of our shapely skirts there is this advantage—that you are relieved of the weight of about two pounds of underskirt by the absence of a foundation."

"Do you claim any other advantages for the skirt?"—"Yes, golf and tennis can be played with ease on a wet ground. Its advantages for walking are apparent. Last, but not least, it will enable English women to get rid of the idea in the minds of foreigners that English women have big feet."

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Publishers' Announcements.

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.'S LIST.

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LORD MACAULAY'S CRITICAL and HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Trevelyan Edition, 2 vols. crown 8vo, 9s.

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B   B    A A     R   R   N N  N    U     U    MM     MM    S
BBBB    A   A    RRRR    N  N N    U     U    M M   M M    SSS
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The Empress Dowager of China having expressed a desire to have the photographs of distinguished foreigners who have served China, Li Hung-chang caused reproductions, enlarged to about five feet, of two photographs of General Gordon to be made, one representing the hero of Khartoum in his Engineer's uniform, and the other in Chinese dress.

THE COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS.

Dr. Martin, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, is very ill with influenza. He was unable to be present at Lord Napier's funeral, Mr. Hodge, the sub-organist, presiding at the organ, and his place as conductor at the orchestral service to be held in the Cathedral on Saturday (the festival of St. Paul) is to be taken by Sir John Stainer. The health of Sir John is quite re-established. He presided last night at the complimentary dinner given to Dr. Turpin, of the College of Organists, at the Holborn Restaurant. There was a great gathering of musicians, ladies and gentlemen, to do honour to Dr. Turpin, and to present him with his robes as doctor of music. A humorous part song, "Bold Turpin," Sam Weller's song in "Pickwick," set by Dr. Bridge and dedicated to his friend Dr. Turpin, was performed by a choir formed of members of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey choirs, and was received with enthusiasm. It is very humorous, and made a hit. A large sum (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) has been subscribed by the friends of Dr. Turpin, and it is thought that in addition to paying for the robes, the fees, amounting to something like £70, payable on the receipt of the degree of Mus.Doc., will also be forthcoming.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE WILD WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

THE "SARDINIAN'S" EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

The steamship *Sardinian* has just landed her passengers at Liverpool. Her officers report a terrible voyage. Last Friday her funnel was smashed in by the heavy seas, and the fourth engineer, Mr. Tillman, and two firemen were burnt to death. Four other members of the crew were badly injured. Four boats were lost. All the fires were extinguished, and the vessel was forced to stop all Friday and Saturday. The first and second officers, the quartermaster and the cook are all injured.

A Reuter's telegram from New York to-day says:—The captain of the steamer *Rhynland*, which has arrived here, reports that fearful weather was encountered during the voyage, five of her boats being smashed by the enormous waves which broke over the vessel.

HOW THE "CATALONIA" BRAVED THE STORM.

Yesterday the passengers of the Cunard steamship *Catalonia*, from Boston, were landed at Liverpool, and one of them (Mr. James Holloway, of Stalybridge) gives the following narrative of the hurricane encountered by the steamer on Friday night:—

"For the first two days after we left Boston the weather was bad. On Friday night almost all on board gave themselves up for lost. The storm commenced at about nine o'clock in the evening. About that time there was an awful crash, and the ship trembled under the impact from stem to stern. She was struck by an enormous wave, which demolished or carried away almost everything on deck. On going above I found three of the boats swept away, the davits twisted and snapped, the bridge demolished, and the ventilators wrenched off. Through the broken ventilators and broken doors the water poured down into the cabins in enormous quantities. The waves rose as high as the mainmast of the ship, and roared over her in a frightful manner. In the intermediate saloon forward one of the portholes was forced out, and through this the water poured until the saloon was flooded. Movable objects like valises and articles which had broken loose were washed about, and the passengers were occupied during the greater part of the night in baling the water out. The officers' cabins and some of the state-rooms were half full of water. It was bitterly cold, and everybody, wet through, had a most trying time. About two o'clock in the morning a huge wave got down the funnels and put out six of the fires. However, the stokehole was cleared out as quickly as possible, and after some time the fires were relighted. All on board did their best to assist the captain and crew. About this time the steampipe burst in the forecastle, scalding to death the three firemen—Michael Tear, Cornelius Gavin, and Shem Jones. Thomas Farley, a fourth fireman, was also badly hurt. One of the seamen was badly injured. He was swept off the bridge against an iron stanchion and rendered insensible. The day before we arrived at Queenstown one of the steerage passengers from Boston died. The ship's doctor had his hand dislocated, and some of the stewards were hurt. The storm, in fact, was so bad that we did not think the steamer would weather it."

THE MISSING STEAMER "ERIN."

The National Company state that they are not alarmed about their steamer the *Erin*, as she is a strong ship, well found in every respect, and has crossed the Atlantic before in weather as bad as that recently experienced. Their view is that there has been a mishap to her machinery, and that she is making for the Azores.

THE BRAZILIAN RUBBER CONCESSION CANCELLED.

Messrs. Hecht, Levis, and Kahn inform us that that they have to-day received a cable message from Para stating that the rubber concession to the Companhia Mercantil has been cancelled.

RAILWAY DIRECTORS CROSS THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The Forth Bridge was to-day crossed by a train for the first time. In the train, which consisted of an engine, saloon carriage and guards van, were Lord Colville of Culross, chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, Lord Tweeddale, chairman of the North British Company, and Lady Tweeddale, and Mr. Thompson, chairman of the Midland Company.

THE MURDER OF M. GOUFFE.—FURTHER ARRESTS.

A commercial agent named Launay, who has been watched by the Paris police since August last, was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of having instigated the murder of M. Gouffe. A man named Choteau, who is the brother-in-law of Eyraud, has also been arrested. He is accused of having had an interview with the murderers on August 19th, when they passed through Paris, and sent them money to Liverpool.—*Reuter.*

THE ARREST OF MR. BENZON.

Messrs. Allen and Son, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho, write to the *Times*:—"We are requested by our client, Captain Hargreaves, to inform you that his yacht is waiting for him to join it at Nice, and that he is still in England. Your paragraph of this morning was the first he has heard of this matter, and he wishes us to inform you that Mr. Benzon is a total stranger to him."

THE WORST SNOWSTORM FOR MANY YEARS.

The Sierra Nevada mountains have been visited by the worst snowstorm experienced for many years.—*Dalziel's Cable Agency.*

SNOWBOUND FOR TEN DAYS.

A passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, which had been snowbound for ten days, was reached by a relief party early yesterday morning, and has arrived at Tacoma, Washington Territory. The passengers had an awful experience, the train having been stopped far from any habitation, with four to five feet of snow on the ground for miles around. Three of them actually died of exhaustion and exposure, and the remainder were in a sorry plight when rescued.

LORD TORPHICHEN'S ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

Lord Torphichen's action for divorce against his wife on the ground of her adultery with Lieutenant Lynch Blosse was heard by Lord Trayner in the Edinburgh Court of Session to day. Lord Torphichen gave evidence as to letters received by him while at Rugby incriminating his wife with the lieutenant, but the letters were not read. Her ladyship was not in court, and was only identified by a photograph.

PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF A SUGAR TRUST.

A Dalziel telegram from New York says:—The leading members of the Sugar Trust apprehend a criminal prosecution for conspiracy. Messrs. Havemeyer, who are at the head of the trust, have gone to Boston to consult their fellow trustees. They threaten to resign their position, a course which would have a disastrous effect upon the value of the trust stock. They await the result of the application for an injunction restraining the trust from transferring the property to the Commonwealth Company of Connecticut.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN AMERICA.—AN IMPORTANT DEBATE.

The race question in the United States has assumed special prominence through being made the subject of an important debate in the Senate.

Mr. John J. Ingalls, senator for Kansas, delivered yesterday his great speech on the subject of the projected negro exodus to Africa. He declared that the negro race must have justice done them or otherwise they will pursue a policy of revenge, and anarchy will reign throughout the country.—*Dalziel.*

A CORRECTION.—LORD CHARLES LENNOX KERR.

Lord Charles Lennox Kerr writes to us from 20, North Audley-street, W., as follows, under date of the 23rd inst.:—"Referring to the correction you were good enough to insert in your Wednesday last paper under the heading

'LORD CHARLES KERR,'

I should be obliged if you would repeat the correction referring to me in the heading, and also at the end of the paragraph as 'Lord Charles Lennox Kerr.' Living as I do in North Audley-street, the original correction does not really put me straight, and for this reason I shall be obliged if you will repeat the correction, but using my full name of 'Charles Lennox Kerr.' I have an additional reason for asking this, as I have heard that your Tuesday's paragraph has been inserted in some provincial papers."

M. EDOUARD ROTHSCHILD FIGHTS A DUEL.

The *Figaro* states that a duel took place yesterday between M. Edouard Rothschild, son of Baron Alphonse, and the Marquis Degouy. M. Rothschild sustained a slight wound on the shoulder.—*Reuter.*

THE SICK JUDGES.

Two of the judges of the Queen's Bench, Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Hawkins, have sufficiently recovered from their recent indisposition to be able to take their seats to-day, but the Lord Chief Justice is now on the sick list along with Justice Cave. The Lord Chief Justice, who is suffering from hoarseness the result of a cold, he hopes that a couple of days' rest will set him right.

A TRAIN KILLS A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

An awful fatality occurred at Chicago yesterday. An express train dashed into a funeral procession at a level crossing. One of the mourning coaches was smashed to pieces and three persons killed.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA ARRANGEMENTS.

It is reported that Signor Bevignani has been engaged by Mr. Harris as principal conductor of the Royal Italian Opera during the coming season. Signor Mancinelli's engagement will not be renewed, but the services of Signori Arditi and Randegger will in all probability be secured.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION IN THE DOMINION.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League of Canada will be held at Ottawa on the 30th inst. Among the resolutions to be submitted will be one to this effect—that in order to provide a fund for the naval defence of the empire, for the diplomatic and consular service, for more closely connecting its various ports by submarine cables and first-class steamship lines, and in order also to establish preferential inter-British trade relations, this Council is of opinion that an Imperial revenue duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and above all local tariffs should be levied at every port in the empire on all freight importations; and since, according to the English Constitution, the British Parliament is supreme, this Council is of opinion that the first steps for federalizing the empire should be taken by the home Government, and a bill introduced into Parliament for the imposition of such an Imperial revenue duty. Notice has been given of an amendment to the resolution, which reads that the League in Canada deem it inadvisable to adopt a detailed policy with regard to inter-imperial trade relations at the present time.

THE SAILORS' UNION AND THE LOAD-LINE.

The National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union is making an earnest personal appeal to members of Parliament. The object of the union in this is to get a short bill introduced carrying into effect the recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons that a compulsory load-line, based on certain specific tables, should be enforced. The committee, whose report was made so far back as 1885, advised a separate scale of freeboard for each distinct type of vessel. This recommendation was adopted by the Board of Trade, who appointed Lloyd's surveyors to apply these load-lines to individual ships. Unfortunately the Board of Trade made its application optional, and thus only 2,300 vessels out of a total of 8,900 sea-going vessels of 100 tons and upwards have applied to have it. All the London Liberal members will, it is expected, support the bill.

THE LEAP FROM A TRAIN.—SCHNEBER RECAPTURED.

The Bavarian murderer Schneber, who escaped by jumping from a train while being brought in custody to New York for extradition, has been recaptured. When it was found that the man had not been killed by his fearful fall, as every one had expected, the wood in which he had evidently taken refuge was surrounded and police officers entered. They soon traced the fugitive, who offered no resistance, being exhausted by cold and want of food. Beyond a few slight bruises Schneber proved to be quite uninjured.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORKING MEN'S SOCIETY.

As the result of consultations which have been going on for several months, a committee of seven has been appointed to consider the management of the Church of England Working Men's Society. The Dean of Rochester and Canon Barker are two of the members of the committee, which will be empowered not only to consider the present condition of the society in all its bearings, but to devise means for placing it upon a more secure and generally satisfactory basis.

SIR EDWIN CHADWICK'S CONDITION.

The condition of Sir Edwin Chadwick remains about the same. Despite his great age and the physical depression which has naturally followed a severe attack of bronchitis, he has held on surprisingly, being able occasionally to rise from bed for short periods, retaining his mental powers and still taking interest in his favourite studies. The latest message received by the *Lancet* at the moment of going to press is "slight improvement."

A MANCHESTER LADY'S REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

A curious instance of what may be accomplished by womanly perseverance is afforded by the effort of Miss Florence Frimstone for her father's church. The parish of St. Paul's, Winchester, is a poor one, with a population of 7,000, which is rapidly increasing. For eighteen years the congregation worshipped in an unfinished church, but £2,900 has now been raised towards the necessary £3,000. Of this amount Miss Frimstone has obtained £900 by means of letters asking only for a shilling contribution, and she is now working to make the amount into £1,000.

THE VACANCY IN MID GLAMORGAN.

Sir John Llewellyn, Bart., has been nominated Conservative candidate for Mid Glamorgan, to succeed the late Mr. C. R. M. Talbot.

DEATH OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Mr. Edward M. Needham, who had been for thirty-six years chief superintendent of the line to the Midland Railway Company, died at his residence at Duffield, near Derby, yesterday, after less than a week's illness, from congestion of the lungs, following an acute attack of influenza. Mr. Needham was born near Birmingham in 1819, and had been for more than fifty years connected with railway work. He was employed on the Birmingham and Derby line before the establishment of the Midland Company. Mr. Needham generally presided over meetings of superintendents of various railway companies. He married the daughter of Sir James Allport.

MARK TWAIN THREATENED WITH PROSECUTION.

A dramatic author named House is suing Mark Twain concerning the dramatization of the "Prince and the Pauper." Mr. Twain swears he never had any contract with Mr. House, who says he can prove a contract, and threatens to prosecute Twain for perjury. Mrs. Oscar Beringer has secured English rights of the dramatization of the book for her daughter Vera.

PARTNERS IN RACEHORSES.

The *Racing Calendar* contains a complete list of the partnerships in racehorses. Lord Dunraven and Lord Randolph Churchill appear as the joint owners of several horses, but neither as an individual owner. The Duchess of Montrose appears as partner with her husband, Mr. Milner.

RUSSIAN "TECHNICAL ATTACHES."

The Russian Embassies at the Courts of all the leading Powers have been reinforced by a Technical Attaché, whose business it is to make notes of the commercial prosperity and development of the country in which he is, the inventions in trade, agriculture, and other departments, and to study particular branches of commerce with a view to their introduction into Russia.

SHOCKING DISTRESS IN NORTHERN CHINA.

A couple of months ago Tientsin was full of famishing refugees from the distressed districts; numerous they were (says a correspondent) as the sands of the Ganges. A party of beggars were observed with baskets loudly crying "mai nü" (girls for sale); and on looking in, the writer was horrified to see in one of the hampers four baby girls, whose pinched faces and wizened limbs told too plain a tale of the pangs of hunger which they had been enduring. He was glad to see them receive a substantial alms from a big house just inside the East Gate. Let us hope that long ere this the dire distress, of which this is a specimen, has been alleviated.

At Oxford University yesterday, the Davis Scholarship for proficiency in the Chinese language and literature was awarded to Mr. Ernest Whitby, a non-collegiate student.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT PONTYPOOL.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING MEN.

A terrible explosion occurred early yesterday morning in the Glyn Pit, near Pontypool, the property of the Ebbw Vale Company. A fall took place in an old road: there was a rush of gas, and this exploded, setting fire to the timber. The collieries were worked on the continuous shift principle, and over a hundred men were in the pit at the time, but the fall gave a timely alarm, and those who ran to the pit's mouth saved themselves. Five men who disregarded the alarm were, it is feared, overtaken and killed. The bodies cannot be recovered, as timber is still burning fiercely, and has ignited the coal in the seams surrounding. Eight or ten horses also had to be left to their fate.

A telegram from Pontypool states that the fire that broke out is being slowly suppressed, and hopes are entertained that the five missing men who have been entombed thirty-six hours may be rescued. Work is suspended at the neighbouring collieries, and relief parties are working constantly to extinguish the flames, an exchange shift being made every two hours, owing to the intense heat. The operations are personally conducted by Messrs. Martin and Baye, H.M. inspectors, and Mr. Jordan, mining engineer. Efforts are also being made to reach the missing men from an adjoining shaft, as it is believed they have penetrated the old workings for safety.

BUSINESS AT THE LAW COURTS.

The judges have met and fixed the dates for the forthcoming assizes. Baron Pollock starts on February 10 for Aylesbury, and will be speedily followed by all the occupants of the Bench save the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Field, who remain in town. Justices Day and Smith, for the first time since the Parnell Commission began its sittings in October, 1888, are now proceeding on circuit, the former going the North Eastern and the latter the North Wales. The absence of the judges in the provinces, coupled with the absence, at present through indisposition, of Baron Huddleston, Justice Stephen, and Justice Cave, will have the effect of leaving very heavy arrears in the London business.

THE SPANISH PREMIER'S SUPPORT OF PORTUGAL.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed from Madrid that the existence of a secret understanding between Spain and the new Portuguese Ministry is semi-officially contradicted. The Spanish Premier belongs to a school of Spanish politicians who are anxious to promote the idea of the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration, and therefore he is supporting Portugal so far and no farther. He is determined to avoid any responsibility in the matter, and having once expressed his opinion in a theoretical point of view on the advantages which may be derived from the meeting of a conference, he will not take any active part in any diplomatic action initiated by Portugal. His attitude is approved of by statesmen belonging to different political parties in Spain.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

A Central News telegram from Lisbon says:—Señor Barjona Freitas has been offered and has accepted the post of Portuguese Minister in London, vice Señor Martins d'Antans. Señor Freitas is the recognized leader of the dynastic democratic party.

THE SOCIALIST BILL IN THE REICHSTAG.

Those who crowded the galleries of the Reichstag yesterday when the Socialist Bill was to be discussed experienced great disappointment, as they had all come in the hope of hearing, or at any rate of seeing, the Chancellor. He, however, at the eleventh hour, preferred to stay a day longer at Friederichsruhe, and to leave the Socialist Bill to its fate. After a short but very animated debate, the proposal of the Government to make the law permanent was passed by 166 to 111 votes. Up to now the law has had to be renewed every three years by the Reichstag. On the other hand, the second important demand of the Government—namely, the right of expulsion—was refused. The Government claimed the right of being allowed to expel everybody who was guilty of offences against the Socialist law. The majority found this measure too Draconic. The question now is whether the Government will be satisfied with having the law in its present moderate form permanent, or whether it will decline to accept it because the expulsion clause has not passed.

THE PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Private letters from Brazil announce that the Palace of Itumaraty has been purchased at a cost of £63,000 to serve as a residence for the President, and that General de Fonseca, who has been elected Grand Master of the Brazilian Freemasons, was to take up his abode in it on New Year's Day.

THE HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE

A further large number of labourers have arrived at Hamburg from Belgium to take the place of coal porters and loaders on strike. The river police are assisting in the loading of steamers, and the coloured stokers are also at work.

REDUCTION OF THE SULTAN'S CIVIL LIST.

A Vienna correspondent learns from Constantinople that an extensive scheme of financial reform is contemplated, which will, it is expected, if carried out, remove the contemplated deficit of 90 million francs in this year's estimates. The Sultan is said to have consented to the reduction of his Civil List by a million sterling.

SUMMONING BOULANGER TO A DUEL.

An Exchange telegram from Paris says:—General Boulanger has sent the following telegram in reference to the Obstructionist demonstration in the Chamber on Monday:—"Present my warmest compliments to Deroulede, Tillevoye, and Laguerre, who showed themselves the real defenders of universal suffrage." M. Martineau, the deputy of Paris, who recently seceded from Boulangism, was last night at a public meeting kicked, cuffed, and spat upon by his electors, and forced to sign his resignation. It is rumoured that Martineau will challenge General Boulanger to a duel.

ESTIMATED SERIOUS DEFICIT IN THE ITALIAN BUDGET

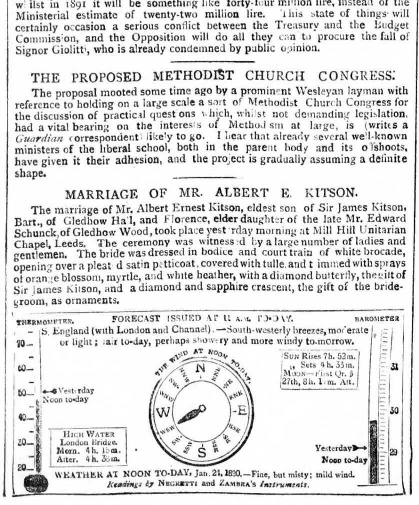
A Rome telegram states that the journals that are not biassed bear out the estimate of Signor Grimaldi, president of the Budget Commission, regarding the deficit for the forthcoming year. According to the estimate of Signor Giolitti, the deficit in 1890 will be about forty-seven million lire. Signor Grimaldi, on the contrary, states that this forecast is too optimistic, and that the deficit for 1890 will not be less than ninety million lire, whilst in 1891 it will be something like forty-four million lire, instead of the Ministerial estimate of twenty-two million lire. This state of things will certainly occasion a serious conflict between the Treasury and the Budget Commission, and the Opposition will do all they can to procure the fall of Signor Giolitti, who is already condemned by public opinion.

THE PROPOSED METHODIST CHURCH CONGRESS.

The proposal mooted some time ago by a prominent Wesleyan layman with reference to holding on a large scale a sort of Methodist Church Congress for the discussion of practical questions which, whilst not demanding legislation, had a vital bearing on the interests of Methodism at large, is (writes a *Guardian* correspondent) likely to go. I hear that already several well-known ministers of the liberal school, both in the parent body and its offshoots, have given it their adhesion, and the project is gradually assuming a definite shape.

MARRIAGE OF MR. ALBERT E. KITSON.

The marriage of Mr. Albert Ernest Kitson, eldest son of Sir James Kitson, Bart., of Gledhow Hall, and Florence, elder daughter of the late Mr. Edward Schunck, of Gledhow Wood, took place yesterday morning at Mill Hill Unitarian Chapel, Leeds. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The bride was dressed in bodice and court train of white brocade, opening over a pleated satin petticoat, covered with tulle, and trimmed with sprays of orange blossom, myrtle, and white heather, with a diamond butterfly, the gift of Sir James Kitson, and a diamond and sapphire crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, as ornaments.



FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

S. England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly breezes, moderate or light; fair to-day, perhaps showery and more windy to-morrow.

SUN Rises 7h. 52m.
" Sets 4h. 35m.
MOON—First Qr. 27th, 8h. 1m. Aft.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 4h. 15m.
After. 4h. 38m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 24, 1890.—Fine, but misty; mild wind.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS LIFELESS.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.—BUSINESS RESTRICTED.

Money does not appear to be quite so much wanted to-day, and borrowers can generally get their requirements satisfied at 5 to 5½ per cent. With the figures of the Bank return before them, brokers are not disposed to take in three months' bank paper below 4½ per cent., but not much business is secured at that figure, Continental houses being willing to discount at less. The market is now hoping that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not renew the next two or three batches of Treasury Bills, and if he does not it will of course mean a large addition to the floating balances of the lending establishments.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange is somewhat irregular, but the majority of the changes are to lower quotations. The continued dearness of short money is gradually bringing about a disposition to operate for the fall, or where this is not the case, speculators are reducing their commitments for a rise. Consols and other Home Government funds are weak. Consols for money and the account being 1-16 to ⅛ down. In the Home Railway market the declaration of the North Eastern dividend, which was not made until late last night, has had little effect. North Eastern Consols opened at 172, but the price has fallen back to 171½. Foreign stocks at the moment are practically without life, and featureless except for a further fall in Costa Rico A Bonds. American Railroads are only slightly altered and there is no decided tendency. Canadian Pacific shares are firm. Advices from Montreal state that the Canadian Pacific has not suffered from the snowstorms which have recently blocked American lines, and that trains have been running to time, great assistance being derived from the snow-sheds constructed two years ago. The only difficulty, it is added, is to handle the enormous freight coming over the Soo lines. Trunks are better, as also Mexican Railway issues.

The London Scottish American Trust has resolved to convert the fully-paid shares of the company into equal moieties of four-and-a half per cent. preferred and deferred stock.

We are informed by the Western Union Telegraph Company that two submarine cables have now been completed between Nova Scotia and New York, establishing direct cable communication from England into 16, Broad street, New York City.

The gross receipts of the twenty-three principal railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending January 19 amounted to £1,241,176, an increase of £54,513, or 4.5 per cent.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has declined to 115.75 per cent.

According to the December statement of the Pennsylvania Railway Company the lines east of Pittsburg show increased net earnings to the amount of 468,392 dols. The statement for the entire year shows an increase in the gross earnings of 3,342,367 dols., in the expenses of 1,765,652 dols., and in the net earnings of 1,576,715 dols. The lines west of Pittsburg show a surplus for the year of 1,092,817 dols. over all liability, being a gain of 1,262,962 dols.

DIVIDENDS.—North-Eastern Railway Consols at the rate of 8¼ per cent. per annum, an increase of 1 per cent.; Taff Vale Railway Company 4 per cent. per annum on the new ordinary stock, which is equal to 10 per cent. on the old stock; the London and County Banking Company (Limited) 10 per cent.; the Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company (Limited) at the rate of 16 per cent., making 13 per cent. for the year; the Commercial Investment Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the year; the Australian Joint Stock Bank at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, reserve fund £390,000; Woodhouse and Rawson United interim dividend 8 per cent. on the preference shares and 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm with a good demand. Probable sales 10,000 or 12,000 bales. Futures are five points up.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Hull and Barnsley and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Brighton Ordinary 1, Lancashire and Yorkshire and South Western ½, Great Western and North Western ¼, North British Preference ¼, the Deferred ⅛, and Great Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛. *Receded*: Costa Rica A Bonds 1.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Erie Second Mortgage, Atlantic Firsts, and Wabash Preference ¼ each, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Ontario and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Receded*: Louisville and Nashville, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Norfolk and Western Preference, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Mexican Ordinary, First and Second Preference, ¼, Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preference ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Primitiva Nitrate ¼, De Beers ⅛. Mason and Barry, and Rio Tinto 1-16 each.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97	⅛
Do acct	97¼	⅜
Do. 1911	99½	100
2½ per Cent	94¼	5¼
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	3
India 3½ per Cent	107	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	71⅛	2⅛
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	½
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾

FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	83½	4½
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	64	5
Do Treasury	93½	4½
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	75	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	77	½
Do. part paid	9½	8½ dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c.	100½	1½
Do. Cedulas I.	42	½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	90	2
Do. B	88	90
Egypt. State Dom	102¼	¾
Do. Unified	93 5/16	7/16
Do. Preference	105¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	82½	3
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86½	7
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	89¼	¾
Hung Gold Rentes	86⅛	⅜
Italian	92¼	½
Mexican 6 per c 1888	94	½
Peruvian 5 p.c.	16⅞	17
Do. 6 p.c.	20	¼
Portuguese	65¼	½
Russian 4 p.c. 1889	94	½
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅛	¼
Turkish 1854	101	3
Series A	30	½
Series B	23¼	½
Series D	17 7/16	9/16
4½ p.c. 1871	94½	5
4 p.c. Defence	101	½
4 p.c. Priority	96	7
Uruguay Unified	71½	2
Virginia Funded	44½	5½
U.S. 4½ p.c.	106½	7½

BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125⅛	⅝
Great Eastern	82	½
Great Northern	126	7
Ditto A	108	9
Great Western	166¼	7¼
Hull and Barnsley	53	¼
Lanc. and York	124	5
Brighton (Ordinary)	158	60
Brighton A	157½	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	21¼	2
Cha. Preference	107¼	¾
North Western	177¾	8¼
South Western	185½	6½
Manchester & Shef.	94	6
Do. A	51¼	¾
Met. Consolidated	77¾	8¼
Do. District	30½	1
Midland	143¾	4¼
North British Pref.	77¾	8¼
Do. Def.	64	½
North Eastern	171½	⅝
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	100	½
Taff Vale, 1888	87	90

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	77⅝	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	35⅜	⅝
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	70⅝	⅞
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref.	51¼	¾
Illinois Shares	122	3
Lake Shore	107½	8
Ohio & Mississippi	22	½
Louis. and Nash.	89¼	⅝
Mex. Cen. New Bds.	70¾	1¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109¼	¾
New York Ontario	19⅛	⅜
Erie Shares	27	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pre	62¼	3
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34½	5
North Pacific Pre.	76½	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¾	5¼
Phil & Read Sh.	19⅜	⅝
1st Preference	71	½
Union Pacific Sh.	68⅞	9⅛
Wabash Preference	33	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	53	4
Grand Trunk Ord	10⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	72	½
Do. Second Pref	48¾	9¼
Do. Third Pref	27	½
Do. Guaranteed	75⅞	6⅛
Mexican Ordinary	35¼	¾
Do. First Pref	114	½
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	72	½
Lombardo-Venet	12 5/16	5/16
Nitrate Railway	17½	18

BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¼	15¾
City Bank	22¾	3½
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
London and County	93	4
Union of London	42	3
London and West.	74½	5½
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	58	9
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	60½	1½

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/3	3/9
Mysore shares	5⅛	⅜
Ooregums	2	⅛
Cape Copper	4⅝	⅞
Namaqua	2¼	½
Mason and Barry	6⅝	⅞
Rio Tinto	16⅝	¾
Montana Limited	1⅛	¼
De Beers new shares	20⅝	⅞
S. African Explor.	25½	¾

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	50¼	1¼
Do. Pref.	86½	7½
Brazilian Submarine	12	¼
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Ditto Extension	13¾	14
National Telephone	5⅝	⅞
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞

TRAMWAYS, &c.		
London Gen. Om.	188	93
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	18	½

WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	253	5
East London	211	16
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	278	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	355	70
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	155	70
W. Middlesex	253	6

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	249	51
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A..	303	5
Do. B..	253	5
Do. C..	240	50
London Electric	3⅜	⅝
Metropolitan	4¾	5

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅜	⅝
Guinness and Co.	335	40
Hotchkiss	7½	¾
Bryant and May	13¾	14
Spratt's Patent	8¼	¾
Liverpool Nitrate	15	16
Primitiva Nitrate	17⅞	18⅛
Salt Union Shares	10¼	½
P and O. Stm. Def.	215	18
Royal Mail Steam	75	6
Nat. Discount Co.	13	¼
Hudson's Bay	19¾	20
Suez Canal	90¾	1¼
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K.	56	8

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	15⅝	16⅛
San Jorge	5½	6
Tarapaca Water	10¾	11¼
City and Suburban	9¾	10¼
Jumper's Gold	11½	¾
Jubilee	5⅜	⅝
Salisbury	10¾	11¼
Ruby	1⅛	¼ pm
Lisbon Berlyn	8/6	9/6
Oceana Land	13⅜	⅝
Sutherland Reef	4½	5
Transvaal Land	⅞	1⅛ pm
G. F. o. S. Africa	5⅝	⅞
Exploring Co.	18¾	19¼
Rothschild's Exploration	4¼	½ pm
Southern Land	⅜	⅝ pm
Eastman's Ordinary	14¾	15
Elmore's Copper, &c.	6⅛	⅜

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

A Reuter's telegram from Lorenzo Marques says the Delagoa Bay Railway has now been completed as far as the Transvaal frontier.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

Friday Morning.

Sir William Wedderburn, who has returned this week from India, where he had been presiding at the National Congress, was good enough to call at this office in order to give me his impressions of the gathering. "I was immensely struck," he said, "with the moderate, businesslike, and solid character of the delegates. A resolution was proposed to raise Rs. 45,000 for the expenses of Congress work in England. The platform was promptly stormed with subscriptions, from cheques for Rs. 1,000 to offerings in annas, and Rs. 65,000 in all was contributed. As for the businesslike bearing of the Congress, it would compare favourably, I am sure," said Sir William Wedderburn, "with any 'Federation' or similar meeting in this country."

⁂

What, I asked Sir William Wedderburn to tell me, was the chief decision arrived at by the Congress? "That the system of election for the Legislative Councils," he replied, "should be that of electoral colleges. Three rival schemes were in the field: (1) Election by Local Boards, (2) Direct Election, (3) Electoral Colleges. The first was formally approved by the Congress, and was therefore proposed in Mr. Bradlaugh's original draft Bill. After full discussion, this year's Congress decided on electoral colleges, and I think they were right. The municipal bodies are themselves largely nominated, and the Congress rightly decided that nomination should be eliminated from their proposals. The authorities, if they were wise, would hail with pleasure any proposal for securing a truly representative expression of native opinion; a wise ruler, even if he did not mean to defer to such opinion, would like to know what it really was."

⁂

"But," continued Sir William, "the authorities are not wise in this matter. Let me give you another instance. A great deal has been made by our opponents of an opposition meeting of Mahommedans. Now, as a matter of fact, that meeting was neither large nor influential; but if it had been both, the authorities ought to have deplored it, for it was representative of the religious fanaticism of the people who have profited least by the education and other progressive influences of English rule. And a third instance of the shortsightedness of the officials is their objection to Government servants having anything to do with the Congress. They ought to encourage such men joining the movement, for that would be an additional security for its moderate and reasonable character. Not, however," added Sir William, "that the Congress is much at fault in that respect." I should certainly be surprised if it were otherwise, when it has so cool-headed and moderate-minded a man for its president.

⁂

There was a big crowd gazing into the ever-popular window of the "Stereoscopic" yesterday afternoon. One of the attractions was an excellent instantaneous photograph of the striking scene before St. Paul's at the funeral of Lord Napier. This photograph, I am given to understand by the "Sterescopic," was exhibited *four hours* after the conclusion of the ceremony. This is quick work indeed! Some beautiful photographs of Mrs. Bernard Beere in "La Tosca" were also much admired.

⁂

All Cambridge men will be delighted with Mr. Fulleylove's charming little collection of water-colours of the Cambridge colleges, which he made during a three months' residence at the University. Mr. Fulleylove's exhibition opens on Monday at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street. Mr. Fulleylove also has on view in another room a number of water-colours of the Riviera, amongst them the harbour of Marseilles, and bits of Nice and Genoa. There are two little pictures which the Shelleyites should not miss: Shelley's house near Spezia, the Casa Magni, and the sombre shore upon which the poet was cremated.

⁂

Mr. Fulleylove told me that he had great difficulty in identifying the scene of this famous episode. It was understood that a cross marked the site of the funeral pyre; but when he made inquiries at his hotel, a waiter directed him to a cross which eventually proved to be the wrong one. Persistence led on Mr. Fulleylove, however, and he found an old peasant woman who acted as his guide. Hence the weird little water colour.

⁂

A striking feature of Dr. Adler's funeral yesterday was the presence of a large crowd of low-class Jews, who assembled at London Bridge station and took up their position behind the hearse. The approaches to the Synagogue in Duke-street, Aldgate, were completely blocked with another crowd of distinctly Hebraic aspect, Hebrew being the only language spoken. I was particularly struck by the enterprise of some Hebraic hawkers, who were pushing their business in mourning cards of the dead Rabbi. One of them actually had the audacity to thrust his memorial cards into the carriages of the mourners!

⁂

Captain Trivier, the daring French explorer, who has just returned to France after a successful trip across the Dark Continent, accompanied only by an Alsatian companion and by two faithful Senegalese, is a short "wiry" man of about forty-five years of age, with a sunburnt, energetic face and keen, restless dark eyes. Side by side with Mr. Stanley's feats it seems a small matter to have accomplished a trip from Loango, by way of the large lakes, to Zanzibar, mostly through territory which, from the explorer's point of view, was no longer virgin soil, but the persevering Frenchman has at all events shown that the road is now open by which the wealth of equatorial Africa can be taken to the coasts.

⁂

Of adventures the little expedition has also had its full share. One morning Captain Trivier woke up to find that his faithful companion, Emil Wissemburger, had disappeared, and though Ali and Baba, the two natives, searched high and low, and though for five long days the three explorers waited for the wanderer's return at Kassongo, they had to march on towards the Shiré river with the sad conviction that their friend had been killed by blacks and devoured by wild beasts.

⁂

The funds which the explorer had at his command were very limited indeed, consisting of such scanty means as the editor of the *Gironde* newspaper could put at his disposal after Captain Trivier and M. Gounouilhou, the editor, with him had vainly asked the French Government for assistance. When, a few days after Mr. Stanley's arrival at Zanzibar, Captain Trivier and Ali and Baba emerged at the same place after a tour of seventeen months, the Frenchman hesitated for some time before he paid a visit to the Sultan, the truly French reason for his hesitation being that "he had no proper clothes for a formal visit, and he could not buy any." When asked to dinner by the British Consul at Zanzibar, he made the same objections, but ended by "unearthing some kind of a black coat." Captain Trivier's home is at Rochefort, where his wife and only son have been residing during the explorer's perilous tour.

⁂

A correspondent writes: "I have just learned, from a gentleman who is associated with Mr. Samuel L. Clemens ('Mark Twain') in the publishing house of Chas. Webster and Co., of New York, that the popular humourist may possibly visit England shortly, having received an invitation from Sir Francis De Winton to take part in the public reception of H. M. Stanley on his return to this country. A few months ago I had a letter from Mark Twain in which he spoke of his desire to revisit England, but added that some literary work was then engaging his attention. Mr. Stanley is a personal friend of Mark Twain's."

⁂

Mr. Ernest Parke has been nominated for the office of president of the Peckham and Dulwich Radical Club, a rapidly growing and exceedingly prosperous political organization. The club members appear to have an amiable weakness for prisoner-presidents. The first president of the club was Mrs. Ashton Dilke, whose election was due to a chivalrous sympathy with the cause of women's rights. That lady was in due course succeeded by Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., who, together with Mr. John Burns, suffered imprisonment in connection with the Trafalgar-square demonstration of November 13, 1887. Mr. Graham may possibly be succeeded on Tuesday next by the editor of the *North London Press*.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Lord Hartington's departure for the Continent will cause a temporary vacancy in the leadership of the Liberal Unionists. The noble lord will not return before the middle of March, and probably not till after Easter. He will thus be absent at the most important and perhaps the most critical part of the session. He will (the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* hears) entrust the leadership of the party to Sir Henry James, who is by far the best fitted for the position. This arrangement, however, may be distasteful to Mr. Chamberlain. The member for West Birmingham has intimated that he will be back in London at the opening of Parliament, or soon after; and it is feared that he will disturb the union of the Unionists by advancing claims to the temporary leadership of the party. The matter is important, not so much with reference to the present absence of Lord Hartington, which will be brief, but in view of what may happen whenever the noble Lord is called to the Upper House.

"WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS."

It is said that a well-known London journalist, realising apparently that more money is to be made by pleasing people's stomachs than their intellects, has determined to make his son a cook. He has, it seems, been trained by some of the greatest living exponents of the craft in Europe, and is now ready to take a position of standing in his profession. Here, then, is another solution of the problem what to do with our boys.

MR. TOOLE'S TRIP TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Toole will leave London immediately after the banquet at the Hôtel Métropole, which takes place on the 12th of February. Mr. Toole takes his company with him, having chartered a number of berths in the *Britannia* of the P. and O. fleet. Mr. Toole will cross the Continent to Brindisi, breaking his journey at Monte Carlo, visiting Nice and one or two other towns in the Riviera. Mr. Edmund Routledge and two other friends accompany him on this trip, and will see him off at Brindisi. Mr. Toole expects to be away for a year.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT'S NEW JOURNAL.

Mr. Auberon Herbert announces a new individualist journal to be called *Liberty*. It is founded (says Mr. Herbert's circular) to "watch and record the battle between theism and materialism," to defend the first against the latter, "to record the signs of increasing breadths in the views of the orthodox churches, and to "record the growth of spiritualism and theosophy." Besides all this it is to teach individualism of the well-known Auberon Herbert stamp, and advocate the "abolition of all compulsory rates and taxes."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

The Newspaper Press Fund has made great progress during the past year. The roll of members has been strengthened by the election of 199 new members, who now number 688, and the income has, of course, been largely increased. In the course of the year a cheque for £1,050 was handed to Sir Algernon Borthwick, the president, "to apply as he should think fit," and he gave it to the fund. The investments now amount to £20,000, which are estimated to yield a yearly income of £1,220. The receipts for 1889 amounted to £3,967, of which £1,191 was paid in grants to thirty three members and thirty non-members, and £1,953 was invested.

DR. PARKER AND HIS WORLD-WIDE SUPPORTERS.

Dr. Parker says that the City Temple has seatholders at Sunderland, in Scotland, in the Transvaal, and in the United States, and he makes a broad appeal to the world generally to support a church which has no fixed subsidy. There is one sort of supporter that he does not hanker after, however. "A most undesirable individual," he says, "is the man who exhausts the patience and tries the Christian temper of members of the staff by his particularity in the selection of a sitting, who omits to pay the subscription at the time, and is never again heard of. Such instances are by no means infrequent."

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

The *Financial Reformer* corrects a singular error into which it was led by the printers of its December number. One of its writers was made to say, with what looked like more than the usual vigour of expression, "I would ask Lord Salisbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Balfour, the Irish Secretary, who are always telling lies, that by our agitation, &c." For "telling *lies*" the *Financial Reformer* now wishes us to read "telling *us*," which is a far milder statement.

SIR WILFRID "SOLD."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has been "sold" in a manner which must lead him to think very humbly of his own presence of mind. As he was going to Carlisle station he was recognized by a newsboy, who asked him to buy an evening paper with a "great speech of Sir Wilfrid Lawson" therein. Thus tempted, the witty baronet bought, but found a minute later that there was no such speech. Then he remembered that he had not spoken in public for some days before.

PROGRAMME OF THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The following is a sketch of the programme now being arranged by the executive committee for the Norwich Festival, which begins on October 14 next;—Tuesday evening, "Judas Maccabæus; Wednesday morning, a new cantata by Mr. Hubert Parry, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" Wednesday evening, miscellaneous concert; Thursday morning Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," and (probably) Spohr's "Last Judgment;" Thursday evening, Mr. Hamish M'Cunn's new cantata, "Queen Hynde of Caledon," and a miscellaneous selection; Friday morning, "Elijah;" and Friday evening, a miscellaneous programme, including the second act of Wagner's opera, "Der Fliegende Holländer." At a recent meeting of the General Committee of the Festival it was suggested that rather than leave the "Messiah" out of the scheme it should be given at an extra concert on the Saturday morning, but this course was not adopted. It would seem that at Norwich, as well as at other important festivals, Handel's immortal masterpiece is no longer the certain "draw" that it used to be.

A GENEROUS GIFT FOR A CHILDREN'S HOME.

The tide of generosity continues to flow. Mr. John Horniman, of Croydon, has given £25,000 for the establishment of a Seaside Convalescent Home for Children.

A GREAT REVIVAL MISSION IN LEEDS.

This week a revival mission on a most gigantic scale is being conducted in the town of Leeds. In eighteen chapels a great variety of services are being simultaneously held, and these services are in the hands of the Connexional evangelists, some workers from the great central missions of London and Manchester, and a number of circuit ministers who have proved themselves experts in evangelistic work. The Rev. J. S. Banks, tutor of Headingley College, is chief organizer in the movement, and already the whole town of Leeds seems to have come more or less under its influence.

ALL NIGHT ON THE SUMMIT OF TABLE MOUNTAIN.

Considerable anxiety was recently awakened in Cape Town at the non-appearance of a party of ladies and gentlemen who had on the previous day ascended Table Mountain. The party consisted of Mr. Robert Lightfoot, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Lightfoot, and the Misses Nellie and Grace Lightfoot, two of the Archdeacon's daughters, with Mr. Henry Barnett-Clarke, son of the dean. Mr. Lightfoot and his party, it seems, were engrossed in the occupation of securing specimens of a rare species of butterfly (only to be obtained—and that very occasionally—on the summit of Table Mountain), with other objects of scientific interest, when a cloud from the south-east settled on the mountain with almost incredible suddenness. Experienced mountaineers as they were they seemed to lose the exact knowledge of their position—the direction of wind and position of sun seemed suddenly to fail them. They had no compass, so they wisely determined to encamp on the lee side of a favouring rock for the night. An overhanging cliff furnished a shelter for the ladies, while the two gentlemen secured abundance of fuel for a fire, by which they were enabled to dry their clothes, and keep, at least, their feet warm. In the morning they awoke to find the cloud still around them as thick as ever. They resolved to abide by their extemporized home until they could see their surroundings. Shortly after ten o'clock the sun appeared, and in due course they made their way to the Cape Town Port, where they were met by one of the search parties. The ladies were then assisted home, which they reached safely at about three o'clock.

The health of Mr. Thomas Cook, the veteran excursionist agent, is reported to be improving.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded at 9s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

The hearing of the case of Reid and others versus the Bishop of Lincoln, fixed for the 4th prox., is likely to occupy several sittings of the Archbishop's Court. Dr. Benson has arranged to attend in the library of Lambeth Palace from February 4th to 7th inclusive, and other days the following week, but the beginning of Lent will interfere with the speedy conclusion of the arguments. Some evidence will have to be called, as Dr. King, while admitting some of the allegations made against him, denies others.

The English Church Union has issued a circular to its clerical members requesting them to arrange for a celebration of Holy Communion on the morning of the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, "in order that all our members and associates, and the many other Churchmen who will be glad to join with them therein, may have an opportunity of offering a united act of intercession to Almighty God, and entreating Him to be pleased to overrule the trial and all its consequences to His own greater glory and the good of His Church."

THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The Rev. de Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, who has just returned from Athens and Palestine, takes back with him to New York a block of marble from the Hill of Mars and a piece of stone from Calvary.

Mr. Talmage received an invitation from Mr. Gladstone to pay him a visit at Hawar-den, and hurried off from the Hotel Métropole this morning to see the ex-Premier. Mr. Talmage does not preach at all in England, and will sail from Liverpool for New York on Saturday.

THE "GIFT FROM TIME" TO STANLEY.

A letter was received in London yesterday from Mr. H. M. Stanley, in which he says:—"Yes, I admit my hair is like snow from Ruwenzori, but I take it to be the crown of a busy period, and I wear it without regret as a gift from Time. I ought to be happy that I have anything to show from the unremitting struggle with dense-headed humanities of Africa, and the no less dense jungles, but I am not so impoverished as all that, for I have still large charity to Africa and the Africans." He then mentions that a compass given him the night of his departure by a well-known war correspondent was the only one used "to take bearings of the various snowy peaks of the hoary range" of Ruwenzori, and the only one taken "to the Jemaiki range and to Mount Kasololo in the forest."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES AT GRESHAM COLLEGE.

Three courses of lectures will be given at Gresham College during the coming term in connection with the University Extension Society. The course on the "March of Scientific Discovery" will begin on Monday next, when the chair will be taken by the City Chamberlain. Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P., will preside at the first lecture of the course on "Leaders in the Literature of the Seventeenth Century," and Mr. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S. will take the chair at the first lecture of the course, on "Evolution and Heredity," by Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S. on Friday the 31st inst. The University Extension Society have taken a new departure with respect to their courses at Gresham College, and students who are holders of tickets for a course of lectures at a local centre are admitted free of charge.

MUSCLE, MUSIC, AND MYSTERY AT THE LYRIC CLUB.

In the corner of an invitation to a private "at home" at the Lyric Club yesterday afternoon was the legend "Sandow, Attila, Bertram, Blue Hungarian Band." When the company assembled they found that they were to be spectators of a private view of the "Sandow exhibition" which is on the eve of its departure for the provinces. First the Blue Hungarian Band played some of those wild, weird melodies of their native land, leavened with a few of the airs of the land of their adoption, executed with that dash which has won them some renown. Then Bertram, who is certainly one of the most wonderful of conjurors, gave his magical mysterious marvels, and his masterly performances of legerdemain. The fashionable assembly grew expectant as "Professor" Attila stepped upon the Lyric Club stage and went through the performances which he has taught to his pupil Sandow. Then Sandow appeared. The "muscle" was certainly the most attractive portion of the show, and it is easy to understand, without the assurance of Lord de Clifford and the Marquis of Queensberry, how the young German came to defeat Cyclops and Samson and spoil them of their six hundred pounds. He is quite capable of carrying the six hundred pounds when he has won it.

THE INNS OF COURT TO BE PUT ON TRIAL.

Next session a motion will be made to inquire into the functions of the Inns of Court, the amount of their property, and the uses to which it is applied. These institutions perform highly important functions. They are, however, responsible to no one, and there is (according to the *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent) much dissatisfaction among the members of the bar as to the way in which they are managed. A motion of inquiry will receive a large amount of support.

MR. ROSCOE MULLINS AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The Royal Institution in Albemarle-street is one of those societies which do a good but singularly unappreciated work. Although Mr. Roscoe Mullins, one of the first of our authorities on sculpture, was advertised to lecture on his special subject yesterday afternoon, there could hardly have been fifty people present. And this is by no means unusual. The first of Mr. Mullins's three weekly lectures which constitute his "course" was mostly historical. He dealt at the outset with the danger of theories and general deductions, stating the truism that causes, as a rule, precede effects by many years. Sculpture is explained by history, but it occasionally throws light on history. Sculpture is to be found in lands where nature is more powerful than man, in India and Mexico, and in countries where nature can be overcome by man, in Egypt, Assyria, and in Greece. Assyrian sculpture, the lecturer thought would compare favourably with the art of the present day. In Assyria and Egypt, countries in which the civil elements of life were suppressed, the king alone was considered worthy of being portrayed life-size and with all the skill of the artist. These nations gave everything to their kings, while the Greeks dedicated all that was most beautiful to their gods. Portraiture is unknown in the best periods of Greek art, and the sculptor's art was solely at the service of their singularly pure religion. Yet the types of their deities were not the types of the Greek citizen, but a tradition handed down and beautified by age. The Athens of Pericles has been likened to Munich under King Ludwig. Mr. Mullins promised to give in a future lecture some deductions from his theories, one of which is that freedom of the individual is essential for the production of good art.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the fourth of the London Symphony Concerts was so well attended last night upon their resumption after the Christmas vacation. The programme was in every way attractive, added attraction being given to the concert by the production of a new Symphonic Poem by Ferd. Praeger, a composer who has long lived among us. Before this novelty was reached, however, Mr. Henschel's orchestra played the brilliant "Ruy Blas" overture, and followed this up with the unfinished symphony in B minor by Schubert. This was very finely rendered. Mr. Henschel certainly understands this composer to perfection. Grieg's "suite" from the music to Ibsen's dramatic poem of "Peer Gynt," closed the first part. Mr. Praeger's Symphonic Poem in F opened the second part. It is a fine work, conceived in a somewhat sombre and pessimistic vein, and bears a motto setting forth in four sad lines the melancholy philosophy of Schopenhauer. However unsatisfactory the enervating melancholy of this philosopher may be in real life, it is a fine excuse for truly poetic musical treatment. It is not exactly programme music; the symphony will stand without printed aid. It tells in unbroken story through its four movements the sad belief that "life is a debt and death the payment." It is significant that the opening movement is in F major and the finale in F minor. Sad as the conception is, the symphony is often bright and vigorous, tuneful and dramatic, and is a welcome addition to our all too poor stock of orchestral symphonies. Mr. Praeger, though but recently recovered from a severe illness, was in the hall, and bowed his acknowledgments of the fervent applause with which the close of his composition was greeted.

Lord Wolseley has written an article, to be illustrated by Mr. Caton Woodville, for an American magazine, on "The Standing Army of Great Britain."

Sir Edmund Currie is very unwell at Folkestone, and it is uncertain when he will be sufficiently recovered to return to town.

Mr. William Whyte, familiarly known as "Old Whyte," colleague of the late Lord Lurgan (owner of Master M'Grath), and the oldest coursing man in Ireland, died yesterday evening at his residence, near Clontarf.

The children's orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Percy Armytage, gave the first concert of their fifth season last night at the Westminster Town Hall. This juvenile band has been able, during the past two years, to hand over not less than £2,000 to various children's charities.

Mr. Bashford, who has been so long connected with the management of the Haymarket Theatre, London, is leaving at the end of this month to embark in a new theatrical scheme connected with the Colosseum at Leeds, supported by a powerful local syndicate.

Bord's Pianos.—[illegible] per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MR. HELBY.

The Board opened yesterday afternoon with a hot little fight. Mr. Helby asked the indulgence of the Board to make the following brief statement:—"It will be in the recollection of the Board that on the 22nd of November, 1888, it was resolved that the solicitors of the Board be instructed to take the necessary steps to defend the action taken by Mr. Johnson against me, and that I gave an undertaking to repay the Board all costs, charges, expenses, &c., in the event of malice being proved. The Board are aware, through the ordinary sources of information, of the result of the trial to which the resolution refers. I do not desire to express any opinion upon the course which the evidence at the trial took. As the Board will soon be in possession of the detailed reports of the proceedings, and then will be able to compare them with the actual circumstances of the case, I think it will be found that that report will furnish matter for the serious consideration of the Board, as showing to what an extent the decisions and forms of the Board may be used to prejudice the action of any member of the board, especially if that member is engaged in any inquiry into any alleged abuses connected with the work of the Board. My actions in connection with the special committee and since taken in connection with the Works Committee are no doubt in the recollection of every member of the Board, and my only desire in making this statement is that the Board may be assured that, so long as their confidence is extended to me, so long I shall be prepared to devote my best energies to see that the work of the Board is properly done."

As Mr. Helby sat down amid warm cheers, Mrs. Besant rose and was granted precedence—after Mr. Stanley and Miss Hill had claimed a division against it—to move the following resolution: "The Board desire to express their full confidence in the integrity and straightforwardness of Mr. Helby, and express the hope that he will continue his valuable services as chairman of the Works Committee, and that he will also continue his exertions in that capacity to see that the work of the Board is performed in strict accordance with the conditions which the Board have laid down." Mrs. Besant pointed out that the result of the case against Mr. Helby was a verdict which imposed on him, as a reward for his work, a penalty of some £700, and which would oblige the Board in future to discuss all contracts in private and to keep all complaints off the business paper, thus incurring all the perils involved in secrecy.

Mr. Coxhead seconded the motion, and then the previous question was moved by Mr. Stanley. Mr. Gover seconded the previous question, objecting to review the action of the jury. Mr. Sharpe supported the motion, and after Mrs. Besant had replied, only six members—Mr. Bowie, Miss Hill, Mr. Gover, Mr. Lucraft, Mrs. Maitland, and Mr. Stanley—were found to vote for the previous question. The motion was then passed unanimously, and with a brief word of thanks from Mr. Helby, the incident closed.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

MR. BENSON'S REVIVAL AT THE GLOBE.

Shakspeare's stage-story of "Katharine and Petruchio" bears mediocre performance perhaps as well as any of his comedies—a fact which, it must be confessed, was of great assistance last night to Mr. Benson and his company. It is always difficult to find fault in the face of much good intention and conscientious hard work; but—with all the will in the world to give credit where credit is due—one cannot say that there are many points in the Globe revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" which merit immediate and hearty commendation. It was different in the case of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This latter comedy is, truth to tell, not a play at all. It is a fantastic fairy extravaganza, and it was treated in exactly the right key by Mr. Benson and his satellites. But "The Taming of the Shrew," although, as has been said, the strength of its motives and situations go a long way towards atoning for any imperfections in interpretation—requires far more finesse and delicacy than the loves of Lysander and Hermia, or the boisterous clowning of Bottom and his comrades. No: this last revival at the Globe is in no sense of the word ideal—indeed, it is, for the most part, barely adequate. The character of Petruchio does not suit Mr. Benson at all. He gives us a fortissimo reading, but very little depth or subtlety. He is vigour personified, but surely the softer side of the man should peep out occasionally—the lover must have lurked somewhere in Petruchio's wild nature. Now and then, on the other hand, there is an unaccountable repose in Mr. Benson's conception. For instance, should not the speech, "Think you a little din can daunt mine ears?" be all life and movement? The actor is at his best, perhaps, when Petruchio bears off his stubborn spouse from her father's house. Here the sheer violence of his acting carries all before it. But, in spite of these occasional flashes, Mr. Benson seems quite out of place in this rough-and-ready comedy. Let us hope that he will shortly allow us to see him in something more suited to his style and personality. Mrs. Benson, who plays Katharine, shows to most advantage when she has least to say—in short, her gesture is very much better than the delivery of her lines. There is a peculiar artificial ring about her voice which detracts greatly from the effect which she would make could she rely upon action alone. Like Petruchio Katharine is consistently loud, and one gets none of that marvellous suppressed power which Miss Ada Rehan showed us in the same part a year or two back. A few of the minor characters deserve something more than a word of praise. The Vicentio of Mr. H. Athol Forde stands out in admirable contrast to the majority of the cast, and the Grumio of Mr. G. R. Weir contains much ripe humour. Mr. Otho Stuart's Lucentio is pleasantly refined; while Messrs. Herbert Ross, Walter Shaw, and Gerald Gurney give not unintelligent readings of their respective rôles. The comedy has been mounted with great taste and liberality.

GRAND DAY AT GRAY'S INN.

Yesterday being the Grand Day of Hilary Term, Mr. Bowden Rowlands, Q.C., M.P. (treasurer), and the benchers entertained the following guests,—The Earl of Rosebery, Lord Knutsford, Lord Morris, Lord Watson, Lord Justice Lopes, Justices Wills and Grantham, Sir Edward Reed, M.P., Mr. G. O. Morgan, M.P., Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., Judge Jones, Mr. Warmington, Q.C., Mr. Willis, Q.C., the Rev. Dr. Stokoe, the Rev. Tremlett, the Rev. J. H. Lupton (the preacher), Dr. Courtney Kenny, and Mr. Rose-Innes. The Masters of the Bench present besides the treasurer were Masters Manisty, Griffith, Fooks, Sheil, Jeremy, Beetham, and Jones. The occasion was robbed of much of its interest through the absence of Mr. Gladstone, who was expected to be present. His exertions of the day before had doubtless rendered him unable to attend. This was the more disappointing as there was a larger attendance of barristers and students to welcome him than had been seen on a Grand Day for many years. Grand Day at an Inn of Court sees a survival of customs which have long since died out at all other banquets. In accordance with old-time tradition, early in the evening the loving cup is passed round from hand to hand, going from the leading guest to the junior student, and again later when, at Gray's Inn, the members drink in silence "to the pious, glorious and immortal memory of good Queen Bess," who proved a right noble benefactor to the Inn in its palmiest days. A peculiar interest was aroused two years ago when the chief of the House of Cecil drank the toast with a fervour which spoke volumes for the grateful memory he bore to the royal lady in question. During the repast, too, the cook, *ut solet*, appears on Grand Night at the Benchers' table to drink a glass of wine and receive congratulations on the dinner he has provided. And so in the old hall which has seen three centuries and more of students, barristers, and men of high degree, the dinner goes on, with its wealth of old-world custom, until the guests and Benchers retire to dessert, leaving the younger members to carry on the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" in general good-fellowship.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

At a meeting in Newcastle yesterday, under the presidency of Bishop Wilberforce, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the manufacture and sale of opium in India by the British Government either for export to China or other countries, or for consumption in India itself, except for legitimate medical use. Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., was present, and addressed the meeting.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Mr. Justice Chitty yesterday, in the matter of the West Riding of Yorkshire Permanent Benefit Building Society, has decided that the liquidator was right in his decision that the borrowing members are liable to contribute in favour of the investing members to the losses sustained by the society, which would otherwise fall solely on the investing members.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

The "Commercial Cigar Manufacturing Company" and various other tobacconists were yesterday charged at Worship-street police-court with selling cigars to which false trade descriptions were applied, and with other offences under the Trade Marks Protection Act. George Callow, of Bethnal-green, was committed for trial, and the other cases were remanded.

DEATH OF THE SCOTCH LYON KING OF ARMS.

Yesterday Mr. George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms for Scotland, died at his residence in Edinburgh after a short illness. He has been acknowledged to be the highest authority in Scotland on the subject of heraldry. The University of Edinburgh on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

A SAVAGE'S DEATH IN CIVILIZED LONDON.

THE STORY OF A FUEGIAN WOMAN'S FATE.

A short time ago, it will be remembered, there were on exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium a family, or what purported to be a family, of natives of the Island of Tierra del Fuego, whose savage customs were for a time the talk of the town. It appears that, on the termination of their engagement at the Aquarium, one of the women was taken seriously ill, so ill, indeed, that when the troupe started for Brussels the poor creature was left behind. As she had no friends she was sent to the Infirmary of the St. George's Union. There she died at five o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Webster, the resident physician, regarded the circumstances of the case as so serious that he readily made one of our representatives acquainted with all the facts so far as he knew them, calling to his side for assistance in this purpose the nurse who had received and attended to the unfortunate woman. "When she came into the infirmary," said the nurse, "she had on only an old rug tied on like a cloak, a rope tied round her waist, and a pair of slippers made of string. Not another stitch of clothing did she possess of any kind. She was filthy dirty; the filth was in layers, and she objected by every sound and sign she could make to being washed. The stench from her body was horrible. She was quite ignorant of all the usages of civilization, and her habits were generally of the rudest kind. We could not make her understand at first, as no one knew her language. She would not eat or drink anything we offered her, and we did not know how to feed her." "She did possess some intelligence, however," put in Dr. Webster, taking up the story, "for after a few days we got her to understand that she must use the spittoon. But it was not until we had written to the Aquarium that we could get her to eat. We were told from there that she fed upon raw horse-flesh and raw fish. Well, we couldn't supply her with horseflesh, so we offered her some partly-cooked beef, and for the first time her eyes brightened a little, and she ate of it. Of course we could not communicate with her except by signs. I consider it a most shameful thing," the doctor added, "that these poor creatures should be permitted to be taken from their native land, and brought to this country, where they are almost sure to fall sick, when they are at once foisted upon the ratepayers."

The Rev. Father Herbert, who was the only person who had been able to obtain any kind of communication with the poor creature, told our reporter that he had very great difficulty in getting her to speak. "I tried her in many ways, and got a friend to address her in Portuguese, which she seemed to understand a little. At last I spoke to her in a hotch-potch of Spanish and Italian, which seemed to be familiar to her ears. I spoke in a sing-song voice, which at once attracted her attention. She asked, in the same mixture of languages, if I was one of the 'Black Fathers,' and if I was a medicine man. From this fact I do not believe she was a Fuegian at all, but belonged to some tribe which had been near some civilized centre. Then I asked if she would pray, and she said at once, 'Si, pregia sempre.' I then repeated some simple prayer in Italian, which she at once said after me. I also showed her a crucifix, which she kissed. When I gave her my hand, she said in a pleading voice, 'Bacio?' I said 'Yes,' and she at once kissed it. From all I was able to gather I am sure she had some religious knowledge, and had very likely met some of Father Bosco's missionaries."

CHARGE AGAINST LORD GALLOWAY.

At Glasgow Central police-court yesterday Lord Galloway was charged with indecent behaviour in accosting, following, and molesting Margaret Brown, aged sixteen. The girl said his lordship came up to her the previous day in Nelson-street and whispered something. A gentleman told her that if the accused followed her she was to tell a policeman. As the accused continued to follow her she spoke to a constable, who saw him following her, and they then arrested him. He was released on bail of £10. The girl said his lordship only spoke to her once. The gentleman who advised her to call a policeman did not appear as a witness. The two constables were examined, and the magistrates then stated they found the charge not proven.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.—A STRANGE DEFENCE.

At Drogheda sessions on Wednesday a Mr. Kenny was sued for rent for a house situated on the Marsh. Defendant pleaded the house was haunted and his wife had been greatly frightened by a ghost appearing at their bed and throwing something upon her at night. They had to leave the house, and witness would prove it was haunted. The Recorder held this was no defence in law, and gave a decree.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FOR CANNES.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel FitzGeorge and Lord Culloden, left the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Victoria station at 3.15 yesterday afternoon, by the "train de luxe," for Cannes. An entire car, brilliantly lighted by dozens of wax candles, was specially reserved for his Royal Highness. On arriving at the platform a few minutes before the departure of the train, the Duke was received by the whole of the Headquarters Staff, and among others on the platform who assembled to wish his Royal Highness *bon voyage* were Lord Wolseley, Lord Napier, Lieut. Napier, Capt. St. John Mildmay, Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, Sir W. Lockhart, Sir Patrick Grant, Gen. Bateson, General Sir William Olpherts, K.C.B., V.C., General Macdonald, Lord William Paulet, Colonel Pemberton, Colonel Ardagh, R.A., General Godfrey Clark, General Hamilton, C.B., Colonel Farebrother, General Sir E. Whitmore, and many others.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN DRUMMOND WOLFF.

The funeral of Captain Horace Henry Drummond Wolff, late of the Royal Fusiliers, and eldest son of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, took place at Farnham Cemetery yesterday. Among the mourners were Lady Drummond Wolff, mother of the deceased, and Mrs. Claughton, wife of Bishop Claughton. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Canon Hoste, rector of Farnham.

MRS. LOTINGA VERSUS MR. BENHAM.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday Mrs. Lotinga sued Mr. Benham to recover £400 damages for breach of an agreement to let her a house in South Kensington at a rent of £450, waiving the original stipulation that the rent should be paid in advance. The defendant denied that he waived the stipulation and alleged that he also insisted that the rooms in the house should not be let to persons other than the plaintiff's family. Justice Mathew, who heard the case without a jury, gave judgment for defendant, but, considering that Mrs. Lotinga had been badly used, he deprived defendant of his costs.

SHOCKING NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.

James Ling and his wife were, at Bolton yesterday, sent to prison for three months for cruelly neglecting a child, which when found was nearly dead from starvation, and quite covered with vermin. Three other children were in a wretched condition. The parents have been nearly thirty times prosecuted by the School Board authorities. It was stated that both of them earn good money, but that they are addicted to drink.

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THE SOLEMN REQUIEM for the DUKE D'AOSTA will take place on SATURDAY, 11 A.M., at the ITALIAN CHURCH, HATTON GARDEN, E.C., in presence of his Excellency the ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

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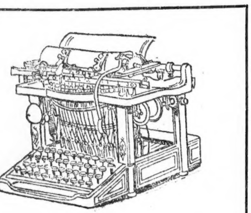

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